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GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS

The Cunard steamer *Scotia* arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, from Liverpool on the 19th and Greencastle on the 20th of Nov., arrived at Portland at 2 o'clock yesterney morning.

The principal points of the news by both these arrivals have been anticipated by the telegrams from Cape Race published in the TIMES of Tuesday last, but the details, which we give below, are of interest.

The steamships *City of Cork* and *Etna* reached Liverpool on the night of the 18th ult.

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at Southampton at noon on the 19th ult.

The Glasgow *Herald* gives the report that the naval authorities in the Clyde have been instructed to detain suspected war vessels for the Confederates, should they attempt to go to sea before further investigation is made.

The London *Spectator* reports, on what is considered first-rate authority, that Earl RUSSELL retires from the Cabinet, and is to be succeeded by the Earl of Clarendon.

The Master of the Rolls has refused to rescind a provisional order for the winding up of the Great Ship Company.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 13th January next.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

England Accepts the Congress—The Programme—Attitude of Russia—The Questions to be Settled—A New King of Denmark—The Alexandra Case—English Wars in the East—A Hard Year Coming—Confederate Bonds in England—Mrs. Greenhow's Imprisonment—McHenry on Cotton—Gov. Seymour—Discouragement of the London Times—Ireland—The Howitts—Sivori—Amusements, &c.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863.

England has altered her mind. It will not do to refuse the polite invitation of the actual NAPOLEON, who has not had his Waterloo. England will go to the Congress of Paris—grumblingly, after her fashion, but she will go. The Queen and Earl RUSSELL have written a letter accepting the Congress, provided the Emperor will be so good as to furnish them with what the door-keeper of the American Museum used to call a "*programmy*." Austria, Rome and the other invited Powers, after some hasty protocolling, have returned similar answers.

And now, what says the Emperor? "Certainly, ladies and gentlemen, with all my heart. You shall have a programme; and to make it the more satisfactory, I will request the oldest Monarch in Europe, the universally respected King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, once son-in-law of GEORGE III., uncle of the Queen and Prince Consort of England, and father-in-law of the new Emperor of Mexico, to draw up the important document. So we are to have a Congress with a programme; but who is to guarantee that the appointed order will be adhered to? Who knows what questions may arise, or how they may be settled, when once that Congress has assembled.

Russia accepts the Congress, but prepares for it by iron-casing her fortifications, increasing her iron-clad navy, forging steel cannon of the largest calibre, and getting ready to throw her sword into the scale. Russia is haughty and defiant. She is ready for negotiation, but equally ready for a fight. It is quite evident that Russia has not been in a long time so strong, so united, and so ready to defy all Europe. England has been sorely humiliated by her. She interfered in behalf of Poland; the interference was rejected. England would not fight, and Russia said: "If you are not ready to back your words with artillery, you had better hold your tongue." England has meekly submitted, and goes to this Congress of Paris in the hope of quietly getting out of a disgraceful position.

The time for the Congress has not been fixed, that I am aware of, but the questions that will arise may be readily foreseen. "I demand," the Emperor will say, "freedom for Poland." "I demand that France withdraw from Rome, and surrender Nice and Savoy," may be the retort courteous. "Let Austria give up Venetia," cries Italy. "Yes, and independence for Hungary." "Let England abandon Gibraltar!" shouts Spain. "And Malta," says France. "And give independence to Ireland," says the Czar; "why not?" "And what business has she in India?" "Give me my Schleswig-Holstein," cries Denmark. "My Rhenish provinces and natural boundaries," says NAPOLEON. If one European question is to be settled in a Congress, why not all? But though these questions may be defined and discussed, they will not be settled; and if the Emperor hopes they may, he must also be prepared for a far different mode of settlement.

No—a thousand Congresses will not compel Russia, the proudest of monarchies, to give up Poland, or one foot of all her broad territories. Austria, less powerful, is only less stubborn, and will not abandon her corner of Italy. Will England withdraw from Gibraltar and Malta, or from either? I think she only wants a good excuse to do so. She has given up the Ionian Islands, and the costly fortifications of Corfu are to be razed. The Congress is a noble idea. I am afraid it will be found impracticable.

The death of the King of Denmark raises Prince CHRISTIAN to the throne. He is not a great man—only a nice gentlemanly person. The eldest son or daughter of the Prince of Wales, booked to be born next March, will have a King for its grandfather. But thorns already prick through King CHRISTIAN'S bed of roses. Up rises a claimant for the crown of Schleswig-Holstein, backed by the German Confederation, and Hamburg in a state of effervescence. If the Germans ever stopped talking, and went to fighting, this question would soon be in a way of settlement. But it will go before the Congress.

England is occupied just now by the pleadings in the *Alexandra* case, interminable in their length, and not yet ended. If the decision is against the Government, it may go to the House of Lords. The two rams are tied up by the horns until the *Alexandra* matter is settled. Then there is one of those long, tiresome awkward court-martials—this time the Col. CRAWLEY case, about the death of Sergt.-Maj. LILLY in India. It takes days to examine and cross-examine a single witness. The war in New-Zealand is a cause of anxiety. The natives are well armed, full of fight, and are by no means contemptible foes to encounter. The Japan business is also a very ugly one. It has closed all English mouths, for a time at least, to any protest against uncivilized warfare, whether exercised by Russia or America. England must either back square out of Japan, or fight for occupation. It is evident that the Japanese mean war. It is also said that they are much better prepared for it than is generally supposed. England is also involved in a vast and interminable war in China.

At home great efforts are made to put a good face upon matters; but it is pretty evident that this Winter is to be a very hard one, and the coming year is not hopeful. There will probably be a great war in Europe, which England cannot keep out of. The war in America is a calamity to England, which she feels more and more every day. That war may make Americans rich, but it diminishes the wages of Englishmen $65,000,000 a year. Even in London it has thrown thousands out of work. The rise in cotton goods, hither to the cheap clothing of the poor, is also a great calamity. These goods have nearly doubled in price in the past month, and they are rising every day. The cotton manufacturers and dealers are in consternation. It was all very well as long as their heavy stocks were going off at heavy prices; but now these are gone, and nothing remains but dead capital, with a very short supply of poor staple, at an enormous price. You will hear, within six months, a louder clamor against the American war than has yet been raised—the clamor of capitalists who want cotton to spin, and of the poor, who want cotton to wear.

Just in time to aid this clamor we have two Confederate books, which will each have some influence. BENTLEY has published Mrs. GREENHOW'S account of her imprisonment in Washington. It is as bitter as a woman's hate can make it. Perhaps it is rather too spiteful to serve its object. People do not pity one who seems so well able to take her own part, and many will wonder, not that she was treated with such severity, but that she got off so easily. She glories in having sent information constantly to the rebel commanders, and was paid for all her sufferings when JEFF. DAVIS told her that, but for her, they would have had no Bull Run to boast of.

The other book is a commercial, statistical and political work on cotton, by GEORGE MCHENRY, a Philadelphian, but a Confederate by adoption, and one of the most indefatigable workers in that cause in Europe. He writes for the *Index*, the *Times*, the *Economist*, and works away with wonderful industry. His book is dedicated, in a long epistle, to Mr. GREGORY, M. P., and is intended to influence the action of the coming session of Parliament.

The *Times*, you will be sorry to learn, feels dreadfully discouraged about this war in America. It sees no prospect of its termination. For all that it can see, it may last as long as the English wars of the Roses, about thirty years, or the thirty years' war in Germany—worse than this, perhaps, many fear it will be. The Romans and Northern barbarians were fighting each other five hundred years, and the Moors and Spaniards kept up a bloody contest for eight hundred years. Think of an American war, Southern ports blockaded, and Surat cotton, scant and dear at that, for 800 years, till A. D., 2663! It is a gloomy prospect. Why, the English coal mines are expected to give out in a quarter of that time—that is, in 2063—and the prospect is distressing. I am aware that Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CHASE are both rather sanguinely committed to shorter periods, but the *Times* does not, I regret to say, place implicit confidence in either of them, and is gloomy and low-spirited accordingly.

The Archbishop of Tuam has written a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Irish exodus, which he eloquently denounces as the consequence of Irish wrongs. The Irish, oppressed, plundered, denied security and justice at home, are going to America by thousands, filled with hatred of the Government, which they believe is desolating Ireland, and driving them away. It is all very well for Prof. INGRAM and the *Times* to say it is a merely economical question, and that an Irishman, with difficulty getting a shilling a day at home, will emigrate to England, where he can get two shillings a day, or to America, where he can get from four to ten shillings. Certainly he will, but there remains the question, why should he get but one shilling a day in Ireland—and why such a country should be deprived of its people and converted into a cattle-pasture. There is no Ireland for the Irish. Ireland is for English and Scotch graziers. It is a pity, no doubt, but the best thing Irishmen can do is to emigrate to America. The more the merrier. It is aggravating that they will not go to Canada. Australia is too far. Canada complains bitterly of lack of immigrants. Some reports of mining discoveries circulated here may help her, perhaps.

The friends of WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT in America will sympathize with them on the loss of their youngest son, supposed to have been drowned on an exploring expedition in New-Zealand. An elder brother is well known as a bold explorer in Australia. Their two other children, daughters, are nearer home. Mrs. ANNA MARY HOWITT WATTS—her husband is a son of the poet, ALARIC WATTS, and has a place under Government—is pursuing her artist studies here, with the enthusiasm which finds expression in her "Art Student in Munich." A younger sister is spending the Winter with Miss BREMER in Sweden.

SIVORI is playing his magic violin here at JULLIEN'S concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, where we have a full orchestra, three military bands, full chorus, the best singers, and SIVORI, all for a shilling. It is the dull season for amusements, before the Christmas holidays, but most of the theatres are doing well. The mirrors are crowded with ghosts and goblins—Prof. PEPPER'S and others. At the *Queen's*, the other night, I sat out two ghost pieces, only that some of the ghosts were angels. The last piece was "Titus Oates and His Victims"—an effective Bowery melodrama, which sent at least one woman into hysterics, so that she had to be carried from the gallery.

The English certainly make themselves very comfortable at their places of amusement. In the stalls, at the *Queen's*, which has been one of the most fashionable places in London, a party of ladies regaled themselves with ham sandwiches, which they unrolled from a piece of paper, and then drank out of a bottle some transparent liquid, which they complained of as being cold, but which they seemed to relish, notwithstanding. At every fall of the curtain the pit and gallery resounded with "Oranges!" "porter!" while refreshments are more quietly served in the stalls and boxes.

As usual, on Saturday, we are waiting for news; but we have been so much disappointed in what have seemed the most critical periods of the war, that we are wearied of anticipations. Probably all the armies, North and South, have gone into Winter quarters. Possibly—but it is useless to dwell on possibilities. There were, at last accounts, three sieges—Charleston is besieged; Chattanooga is besieged; and either Wastington or Richmond—it seems a little doubtful which is threatened at a respectful distance. This is the aspect of the war, at this moment, as seen from Europe. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Debates in the Chambers—Contested Elections—Official Documents on the Mexican and American Questions—Distinguished Arrivals.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

The Parisians have found a new and most agreeable sensation in the perusal of the debates in the Chambers. It is now thirteen years since there has been any liberty of speech in France, thirteen long years since the names of BERRYER, and THIERS, and MARIE, and all that represents the oratory of the country, have appeared in the public prints in a debate, and the delight of the people at this new and strange sensation is universal. It seems as if the life of the nation had revived in these few names and in the few words already pronounced at the famous tribune of the Palais Bourbon, and under this influence the true friends of progress have conceived new hopes for the future of the country.

Thus far the time of the Chamber has been occupied with the verification of the certificates of election, and, what will perhaps appear astonishing, from three to four weeks will be required for this work. The House is composed of 280 members, not many more than the American House of Representatives, and yet, instead of the two or three contested seats of the American House, one hundred and eighty seats are here contested—a result which shows either a sad lack of system, or else a good deal of something else than honest dealing. The spectacle is not a brilliant one in any sense.

The Chamber has considered three-fourths of the certificates, and thus far not admitted a single reclamation from a defeated member, while but one election, that of M. PELLETAN, at Paris, has been broken and sent back to the people. M. PELLETAN, whose majority was 47 votes, and who received the certificate of election, was sent back because on examination by the Chamber, it was found that he had not a fair majority of all the votes cast. He will be sent back again to the Chamber at the election which will be immediately held. Thus there will be three members to elect at Paris, for Messrs. HAVIN and JULES FAVRE, who received a double election, have accepted the Departmental certificates, because the Paris districts are certain to return two Republicans in their place. As to who these two candidates are to be we do not yet know certainly, but they will be announced almost immediately.

The election of Mr. SAMUEL WELLES DE LAVALETTE was contested on the ground that he was an American. Mr. WELLES was born in Boston in 1834. His father afterward moved to France, where he died after amassing a fortune in the banking and commission business. His widow married the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, a leading French diplomatist, who, under the present dynasty, has represented his Government at Constantinople, at Vienna, and at Rome. The son of Mr. WELLES has been adopted by his step-father, under the title of the Count WELLES DE LAVALETTE, and it is under this title that he has been elected to the Chamber by one of the country districts. His opponent pretended that he did not take the oath of naturalization previous to the oath of fidelity to the Constitution and the Emperor, which is required at the moment of enregistering his name as a candidate; and, moreover, brought up the whole question of the naturalization of foreigners, with objections on several points. The discussion occupied the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Chamber, but the principal point against Mr. WELLES was that he did not take the first oath in time, and this was shown to be a mistake, so that he was admitted and took his seat as a member. Thus we have a Yankee boy, aged 29, representing the Dordogne in the French Chamber of Deputies. He was most ably defended in the Chamber by M. THUILLIER, a Counselor of State, named for that purpose. The young Deputy lately married the daughter of M. ROUCHER, the new Minister of State, and in the politics of his native country is a good Union man.

You will not fail to remark by the official documents published at the opening of the Chambers how completely the French Government has put itself on record against an intervention in American affairs, and against an acquisition of territory in Mexico. These two questions are, for the future, exhausted, and nothing can again bring them up but the acts of the American Government itself.

You will also remark with pleasure, in one of the documents to which I refer, a well-merited and timely compliment from the French Government to the American Minister at Paris. To those of us here who knew what the relations of the Minister with the Government were, this compliment was not unexpected; but different statements had been made elsewhere, and we were naturally delighted to see the Foreign Secretary put in print himself a contradiction of these statements. All of Mr. DAYTON'S acts and intercourse with the French Government have been marked with so much good judgment and good taste, that the Foreign Secretary could scarcely escape from paying him a compliment, however unusual such a course might be; and, at this moment, the raising of Mr. DAYTON'S finger, (if I may be permitted such a form of expression,) is worth more in France than the raising of all the hands of all the rebel agents abroad. And this brings me to say that, among the arrivals yesterday at the Grand Hotel were Mr. MASON, late rebel agent in England, and Mr. WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT, volunteer diplomat from Colorado.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

THE ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST A NEW TRIAL.

By previous arrivals we have had reports of the proceedings in the case of the *Alexandra* to Nov. 18, inclusive. On Nov. 19—

Mr. KARSLAKE, Q. C., on the part of the defendants, showed cause against the rule which had been obtained by the Crown for a new trial. He observed that the Attorney-General said that even an innocent equipment superadded to a vessel, if there were the "intent" rendered the ship liable to forfeiture, but that was not a correct view of the 7th section, which required a warlike equipment.

The Lord Chief Baron observed that if it was an offence to equip and arm, and a certain person, who might be called the principal, intented to equip and arm, anybody who assisted him in the equipment, without any reference to the arming, might be guilty of the offence under the act.

Mr. KARSLAKE asked the Court to accept the construction of the section urged by Sir HUGH CAIRNS, that the equipment should be of a warlike character, or that the vessel should be so equipped as to be ready to commit hostilities. When she left these shores any other equipment was of a perfectly lawful character. The history of the act showed you that that was a reasonable construction of its provisions, and it was supported by the fact that a British merchant had a right to sell contraband to one of two belligerents, so long as it was not in a complete state.

The Loard Chief Baron—Until the passing of this Act there was no distinction between a ship and a gun. You may now, at Birmingham or any other place in this country where there is a foundry sufficient for the purpose, order a gun and say, "This is for one of the belligerents; it will be sent to one of their ports, placed on board a ship there, and expressly used for carrying on war against a Power with whom we are at peace;" and I am not aware that that cannot be done with reference to a ship. No doubt the statute makes that which was perfectly legal before a crime and a misdemeanor.

Mr. KARSLAKE then submitted that the verdict was perfectly warranted by the evidence, supposing that the direction of the Chief Baron were correct. He did not understand the Attorney-General to admit that, assuming the construction of the statute by the claimants to be right, the evidence would warrant a different verdict. It was admitted by the Crown that the *Alexandra* was not armed, and the issues raised between them were, therefore, simply these—first, whether, in point of law, there should be a warlike equipment; and next, whether the intention existed, which the Crown said did exist, in some person capable of exercising it. The objection raised by the rule was that the Chief Baron did not sufficiently direct the jury on the question of attempting to equip, or knowingly aiding or assisting to equip, but it amounted to this, that on every occasion when he spoke of "intent" he did not go on to use the words "equip, furnished, fit, or arm." He submitted this—his lordship distinctly left the question of intent to the jury. Then with regard to the ship itself he pointed out that the word build was not used in the section, and told them that a ship simpliciter, as distinguished from equipment, whatever that might be, did not come within the statute. He then asked the jury whether the *Alexandra* was equipped, and they negatived that. But then there came the question he left to the jury, with which the other side quarreled, and which, doubtless, fairly gave rise to discussion. Was the Chief Baron right in rejecting the view pressed upon him by the Attorney-General, viz.: that supposing there was an innocent equipment of the ship, the vessel came within the statute? The Lord Chief Baron stated that equipping *per se*, even with the intent, would not render the ship liable to capture; and he asked the jury whether there was an intent to equip, &c., with the view that the vessel should be used by one belligerent against another. Upon this direction, which he contended was the right view of the statute, the jury were perfectly justified upon the evidence in finding the verdict they did, and they would not have been justified in returning any other.

Mr. Baron BRAMWELL—Supposing a man built a vessel, which was about to sail for Madeira or Terceira, and he said, "I know she is to be armed there, and to cruise against the United States;" and supposing these things followed upon the building of the ship—would that be an equipping, fitting out, furnishing or arming with intent to cruise and commit hostilities?

Mr. KERSLAKE—I should say not. It is, however, quite sufficient for us to say that any equipment, however complete, in order to bring it under the act, must be of a distinctive warlike character; but we go further, and say that the object of the statute is to prevent the ports of this country being made the ports of departure for vessels equipped for aggression against a Power or country with which we are at peace. This view of the case is supported by the circumstance out of which the act arose, and the whole history of legislation on the subject.

Mr. MELLISH also followed on the same side. He said he ventured to go the extent of saying that it was perfectly legal under the act of Parliament for any shipbuilder in this country to build a ship, well knowing it was adapted for war, under a contract with one of two belligerents, to equip that ship so far as it was necessary to enable it to sail away from this country, and to deliver it to the belligerent either here or elsewhere in an unarmed state. That being so, a ship was not forbidden by the statute, and the question was this, was it the intention of the Legislature, though it did not forbid the building of a ship in express and direct terms, to make it by implication unlawful? Obviously it was impossible to build a ship or sell a ship adapted for one of two belligerents unless they allowed the builders to sell it in such a state as would enable it to sail away. To say to the shipbuilders of this country: "You may sell ships to one of two belligerents as much as you please, but you must not put anything on board which will enable them to sail away," was a manifest absurdity. If it was the object of the Legislature to prevent any belligerent providing himself with ships from the ports of this country, it seemed extraordinary that they did not in plain terms say: "You shall not be allowed to build a ship for one of two belligerents, nor to sell it to him."

Mr. KEMPLAY was also heard on the part of the defendants.

The Attorney-General then rose to support the rule. He would first apply himself to the argument of Sir H. CAIRNS, and the different heads of that argument. First, Sir H. CAIRNS said (and he could not but think that there were traces of conscious weakness in his mode of arranging the argument) that the probable object of the statute was to be determined, *a priori*, on principles of international law. The usual method was to ascertain the meaning of the statute by a careful examination of its language and provisions. Then he went into its history—the history of American and English legislation upon the subject. When he spoke of the history of legislation, his learned friend took an unusually wide and discursive method of argument. It was not very common in Courts of law to hear Parliamentary debates quoted, or the speech which this or that statesman made when a bill was under discussion referred to, in order to determine the probable object of the statute. The usual practice was to look for the meaning within the four corners of the act itself. Thirdly, Sir H. CAIRNS gave the provisions of the statute, and contended that the equipment referred to must be of a distinctly warlike character. The learned gentleman then defended himself from the charge of inconsistency which had been made against him, as between the position he had now taken up and his speeches in Parliament, in reference to the *Oreto* and the *Alabama*, and went on to say that the advisers of the Crown were not seeking to obtain a decree for the forfeiture of a vessel against a subject, except upon what appeared to them to be honest and just grounds, which called imperatively for the interference of the law. He then proceeded to examine the rules of international law, which Sir H. CAIRNS said were the keys to this statue, and contended that his argument was entirely fallacious. The ruling of the learned Chief Baron he complained of as misleading to the jury, when he directed them that, in his opinion, ships were not prohibited, and said that the object of the statute was to prevent our waters from being made the scene of hostile operations between belligerent Powers. Looking at the consequences which might follow from the subjects of a neutral state being permitted to send out ships to assist one of two belligerents, it was quite clear that the Legislature were justified in taking ships out of the category of ordinary contraband, and dealing with them specially by statute. With reference to the Foreign Enlistment Act, it was considered necessary, in order to enable the Sovereign of this country to take measures which might preserve the peace of the kingdom and avoid entanglements with foreign Powers, (bear in mind foreign Powers by international law had no right to demand this,) that the Crown should assert its unquestioned right of compelling its own subjects and foreigners within these realms to observe that neutrality which the Sovereign desired to observe. It was a mistake to suppose (as might have been inferred from speeches which had been made) that the law of this country regarded the trade in contraband with any degree of favor; and in answer to the observation as to why the trade in ships should not be as free as that in gunpowder, he had to say that, independently of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Her Majesty had the power, when she pleased, by an order in Council, to prohibit every other species of contraband trade. She had not the power to deal with ships, which were left to be specially dealt with by the Foreign Enlistment Act: and their Lordships would, therefore, see in what position we should be placed if that act was rendered nugatory. There were many reasons why ships should be dealt with exceptionally. A ship was not a mere poetical figure, though it was said "She walked the water like a thing of life." The moment they launched a ship from a neutral port, either ready armed or to be armed shortly, by means organized in the neutral territory, and placed in a condition to commit hostilities, they superadded to the conflict of maritime war. Was there, then, no difference between the case of furnishing ships of war and furnishing ordinary contraband, which acquires no noxious power until it is delivered in the belligerent's country, and which, up to that time, was a mere matter of commerce? As to the argument that if the armament takes place outside the boundary the act was not broken, it was quite clear if that view was adopted, the statute would be entirely nugatory, for it would be then continually evaded. If the statute was of a preventive character, why wait until the thing was done? If the doctrine he was combatting was held to be correct, then he could imagine no state of things more likely to endanger our relations with foreign Powers. It would be no answer to say to a belligerent that our municipal law permitted the issuing of ships in this way from our ports. The belligerent would have a right to complain and to demand that our ports should no longer be made points of departure for vessels ready or soon to be prepared, to commit hostilities against it. He did not wish the learned judges to wrest or strain nautical law; but at the same time he trusted they would thrust to the winds the flimsy sophistry and pettifogging interpretations which had been applied to the Foreign Enlistment Act by the other side. Foreign Governments would not be put off by such ridiculous distinctions as those which had been put forward in order to explain away the offence—distinctions which, if accepted, would destroy the whole force of the Act of Parliament, and speedily involve us in hostilities. The learned gentleman then went on to explain his view of the statute, and was proceeding with his address when the Court rose, at 4 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY—NOV 20.

On Nov. 20 the Attorney-General resumed his argument in support of the rule for a new trial in this case. He replied to the arguments of Sir H. CAIRNS as to the American Foreign Enlistment Act, and showed, by reference to the message of WASHINGTON to Congress, when it was introduced, and the decisions of American Judges, that it was not simply intended to give legal sanction to certain rules of international law which previously existed, and to inforce against the subjects of the United States the obligations which the country owed to other and belligerent nations. It was an act, the object of which was to enforce municipal regulations for the due observance of the strict principle of neutrality toward belligerents for the purposes of war. His learned friend (Sir H. CAIRNS) had spoken of proximate causes of war. Taking a ship out of the territory of a neutral Power, with means upon her for carrying on war, was an act of hostility and a proximate cause of war. It was certainly an act which tended to injure the neutral Government. So was sending out a ship not armed for war, but ready to receive her arms, and sending out a ship prepared for a warlike purpose, in which something was left to be done when she got beyond a certain line at sea. The statement that these ships might be intercepted by the cruisers of one of the belligerents, when they got beyond that line, afforded no answer. The probability was that there would be no such cruisers to meet and seize them. For instance, if at the commencement of the present war the Federal Government had adopted means for getting armed vessels from our ports it would have been ridiculous to say that the cruisers of the Confederate States, whose coasts were blockaded, could have prevented their coming out of those ports. The learned counsel then came to the Foreign Enlistment Act itself. With regard, first, to the four words, "equip, furnish, and fit out or arm," he thought he could show that each of those words sufficiently differed from the other to explain why the Legislature considered it expedient to put in every one of them. He denied the propoposition that equipment was an expression that comprehended nothing in the structure of the ship, in the formation of its hull. He contended that the bulwarks were certainly, in the case of the *Alexandra*, a part of the equipment, as they would be in all steam-rams, cupola ships, and iron-plated ships. "Fitting-out" was a term large enough to comprehend every act in the construction of the ship from the laying down of the first plank of the hull to the end. The word "arm" needed no comment. The whole of the words, it would be observed, were in the disjunctive, the last was divided from the others by the disjunctive conjunction "or." The word "furnish," the smallest of them all, comprended everything in the shape of furniture. The learned counsel then proceeded to deal with the summing up of the Chief Baron and other points at great length.

COMMENTS.

The London *Times* says it is doubtful whether the decision of the Exchequer in the *Alexandra* case will be given before the end of the term, and the decision, whatever it may be, will not set the question at rest. An appeal will still lie both to the Court of the Exchequer Chamber and to the House of Lords, and supposing a new trial to be at last granted, the battle which occupied four days last June, will have to be fought over again. All this time the legal character, not only of the *Alexandra*, but of the rams in the Mersey must remain unsettled, and no similar contracts can safely be executed by any shipbuilders.

The *Times* adds:

"It is at least some comfort to reflect that the *Alexandra* case will deserve to be the landmark of jurisprudence, though the Foreign Enlistment act should be amended, and that the embargo laid in the meantime upon vessels of warlike build can injure none but those who have shown perfect indifference, at the risk of embroiling England in war."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:

"I have been sounding my legal acquaintance about the argument in the *Alexandra* case. I find a very strong feeling among them that the ruling of the Chief Baron will be supported by the Court. If so, I should think it extremely unlikely that the matter will be carried further, after such a discussion as it will have received. The general impression among lawyers seems to be that the object aimed at by the statute was the prohibition of armed ships sailing under letters of marque of the South American Republics, and actually equipped and owned by English owners, and that it was never meant to include such transactions as Messrs. LAIRD have engaged in. The language of the act favors this interpretation, as do the cotemporary discussions and history."

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

THE CASE OF LORD PALMERSTON.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Apropos of the scandal against the Premier, which loomed so large while it remained in the impalpable form of gossip, but has collapsed into something so insignificant, since the *Morning Star* and *Standard* did His Lordship the unintentional kindness of giving publicity to the affair, I may tell this much to your readers, that nobody in London who speaks of the matter now attaches the least credit to the charge. The circumstances of the persons it emanates from, both principal and agent—the facts, as far as known—and the age of the noble Viscount—all tell the same way, against attaching the smallest credit to the accusation. I have taken some pains to get reliable information, and, for the satisfaction of those of your readers, and they must be many, who have felt pain at hearing of any imputation of such a kind against such a man, I may say that nothing can be flimsier than the grounds on which Mr. O'KANE, through Mr. WELLS, his attorney, has ventured to assail Lord PALMERSTON. It is well known to all who have business at Cambridge House—and may be ascertained by any one who presents himself there between 12 and 1 o'clock, any day that Lord PALMERSTON may be disengaged—that during that hour everybody asking to see Lord PALMERSTON is shown in to him in his working-room which looks full into the court-yard of Cambridge House through windows unprovided with even lower blinds of any kind. There is a waiting-room close by, where the applicants for interviews wait as His Lordship disposes of his callers in succession. Among these, some time in the Summer of last year, (I think I am right in this date,) a lady presented herself, on the plea that she had connections who could give material assistance to the Government in some Irish election then pending. Lord PALMERSTON saw her, heard her story, and bowed her out. The same lady presented herself a second time with a tale, as I understand, of distress and difficulty, and this time the kindly Viscount dismissed her with what I suppose had been the object of her first call—a £5 note. It is supposed that on one or both of these visits her husband was in the neighborhood, if he did not actually escort her to the Cambridge House. As far as I can learn, it is on the fact of these two interviews that the case is mainly grounded, though it is hardly conceivable that such a charge should be founded on such data. It is a matter of course that the lady concerned denies the allegations of the petitioner. The case could never be brought forward if she did not. I see it is now stated that the petitioner and the respondent are not married, or that legal proof of their marriage is not forthcoming, and that this hitch may prevent the matter from going further before Sir J. WILDE. I hear also, but I cannot say if truly, that it is the intention of Lord PALMERSTON to proceed for defamation against the petitioner. Nobody believes that there has been any offer of compromise for a consideration on Lord PALMERSTON'S part. But it is not surprising that, however buoyant may be Lord PALMERSTON'S temperament, and however the charge may have failed to make the least impression among those who know him, or the society in which he moves, he should be much annoyed at being made the object of such an accusation. As I have heard that this affair—which is already stale in London—has excited much sensation in the North, I thought it only fair to give you these details, which may be relied on as far as they go.

AMERICANS BEFORE THE DIVORCE COURT.

From the London Herald, Nov. 21.

The case of ROOKER *vs.* ROOKER and NEWTON was before the Divorce Court yesterday. Dr. DEANE, Q. C., and Mr. THRUPP were for the petitioner, and Mr. STAVELY HILL for the co-respondent.

The suit was by Rev. WILLIAM YATES ROOKER for a divorce from his wife, who entered no appearance, on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent, HENRY SKIDMORE NEWTON.

It appeared that the petitioner, who is in orders, married the respondent at Virginia, where he was officiating, in February, 1842. After cohabiting until 1862, during which there were four children issue of the marriage, a separation took place in this country, in consequence of the intemperance of the respondent, and the connection alleged between her and the co-respondent was then formed. A letter from the respondent to Rev. JAMES ROOKER, brother of the petitioner, in which she admitted her guilt, stating that she had been taken advantage of while she was under the influence of drink, and inclosing a letter to her husband, intreating forgiveness, was read, as well as a confession of her guilt. A letter was also read from the co-respondent, in which he did not deny the adultery.

Rev. JAMES ROOKER was examined. He said that he was incumbent of Lower Gornell, in Staffordshire, and a Magistrate, and his father resided in the same parish. His brother, the petitioner, had a cure at Christchurch, Winchester, Virginia, and afterward at St. Paul's, Louisville, Kentucky. His brother returned to England in 1843, but went back to America. He came to this country again in 1853, and he and his wife lived first in Buckinghamshire, and afterward at Mornington-crescent, in London. His brother was too kind to his wife, who was almost constantly drunk. She went back to America, but, on the breaking out of the American war, in 1861, she returned to England; but, from her intemperate habits, it was arranged that she should leave her husband and come to this neighborhood. She lived with him at his house first, but he afterward placed her in a cottage at the bottom of his garden. She had an allowance from her husband, which witness paid her regularly. About the end of 1862 he heard rumors in the parish, which induced him to have her residence watched. On the 31st of December, 1862, his children went to drink tea with her, and he called later in the evening. There were two or three persons present who were practicing music together, and Mrs. ROOKER was dancing, to show the company how the niggers danced. [Laughter.] Mrs. ROOKER was not sober. On the 31st of January, 1863, from something he heard, he went to the respondent's house about 9½ o'clock at night. He found her and Mr. NEWTON together at supper. The co-respondent, whom he deposed from the situation of leader of his choir, had formerly been superintendent of his Sunday school.

Mr. STAVELY HILL, for the co-respondent, who denied the adultery, examined the witness, but elicited nothing material.

MARY BATES stated that she lived at Lower Gornell, and used to wash for Mrs. ROOKER, and supply her with milk. She was at Mrs. ROOKER'S on the 31st of December last. Mr. NEWTON came on that evening with some parties, who commenced rehearing music for a tea party that was to take place the following evening. When the other persons went away Mr. NEWTON remained, and Mrs. ROOKER frequently put his hat upon her head. When the other parties left Mrs. ROOKER desired to go away also, and she said she would not leave until Mr. NEWTON left, as he had a wife. [Laughter.] She sat down, and in about a minute Mrs. ROOKER asked her how she dared to remain in her place after she had desired her to leave, and seeing her temper she went away. She returned three times in the night, and on each occasion she heard Mrs. ROOKER and Mr. NEWTON kissing each other and very pleasant inside. On Sunday, the 8th of the following February, she saw Mrs. ROOKER come out of the church, and in about a minute afterward Mr. NEWTON went after her into the house. When they entered the house the street door was locked.

Another witness was called, but

Mr. STAVELY HILL said that after the manner in which the last witness had given her evidence, he could not think of offering any further opposition to the petitioner's case.

Sir J. P. WILDE considered that the adultery had been established, but said that he would require further proof than was furnished of the marriage.

The case accordingly stood over.

BALFE VS. CRAMPTON.

From the London Star, Nov. 21.

This was a suit instituted by Mlle. VICTOIRE BALFE, daughter of M. BALFE, the eminent composer, against Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, formerly English Minister at St. Petersburgh, for dissolution of her marriage with Sir JOHN, which took place at the chapel of the English Embassy in that city, in the year 1861, on the ground that the marriage had not been consummated, and impotency on the part of the respondent.

Dr. DEANE and Mr. SEARLE appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. HENRY JAMES for the respondent.

The case had been before the late Judge-Ordinary, (Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL,) who made an order for a medical examination of both the petitioner and the respondent, under which order Sir CHARLES LOCOCK and Dr. FARR had examined the petitioner, but the respondent, Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, had not complied with that order.

M. BALFE proved the marriage at St. Petersburgh.

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK and Dr. FARR were examined, and gave evidence of the results of their examination of the petitioner.

During the trial a question was raised as to the powers of the Judge to decide the case, the respondent not having been examined, but a case was cited in which the old Ecclesiastical Court had pursued such a course.

Mr. H. JAMES offered no defence.

The learned Judge ultimately said he would adopt the decision quoted, and pronounced a decree *nisi* for a dissolution of the marriage, on the ground that it was null and void.

Decree accordingly.

A MONSTER GUN.

TRIAL OF SIR WILLIAM ARMSTONG'S SIX-HUNDRED-POUNDER.

From the Manchester Examiner, Nov. 21.

This monster gun—which weighs about 22 tons, is 15 feet long over all, and has a bore of 13⅜ inches—was submitted to a trial at Shoeburyness on Thursday. It carries a conical cast-iron hollow-headed shot weighing 600 pounds, and capable of containing a bursting charge of no less than 40 pounds of powder. The charge used on Thursday with shot was 70 pounds, with shell 60 pounds. By the time everything was ready the interest of the spectators had reached the highest pitch; and it was amid exclamations of surprise and wonder from even veteran artillerists, that the men serving the gun put into it and rammed home first the powder, looking like a tolerable bolster, and next the conical cast-iron hollow-headed shot, measuring nearly 30 inches in length, by 13.3 inches in diameter. The shot is first placed in a cradle and lifted to the mouth of the gun by means of movable shear legs provided with blocks and pulleys. The cradle hinges on to a couple of hooks on the mouth of the piece, and holds the ponderous shot in the proper position for being rammed home. The gun was given one degree of elevation, and the word passed that all was ready. The last bugle call was sounded, and the great gun was fired for the first time. The ponderous shot burst from the mouth of the piece with a terrific rush and roar, striking the sand at about 700 yards from the shore, leaping and dashing onward, ricochetting five or six times, and finally burying itself near the 4,000 yards target. After nine rounds had been fired with the solid shot three rounds were fired with blind shell, and the range obtained was the first shot 1,860 yards, and the second 1,890 yards, the elevation being five degrees. The steel shells which are to be employed for the gun, and which will possess penetrating power superior to ordinary solid shot, will contain fifteen pounds of powder, or about equal to the charge of powder for a 68-pounder. This monster gun will be able to send one of these steel shells a distance of 1,800 yards, and, on striking an object, its effect will, it is said, be equal to that of placing the muzzle of a 68-pounder close to or through a ship's side or fort, and firing into it with the full service charge. Notwithstanding the men were new to the gun, it was worked with comparative facility, and after the first two or three rounds, the time required for loading and firing was ten minutes. Twenty men were sufficient to wash, load and fire the piece. The recoil ranged from 9 feet to 9 feet 6 inches. The result of the trial was considered satisfactory in the highest degree. Taking into account the weight of the gun, and of the projectile, the comparatively small charge of powder, the range and accuracy attained, the War Department have full reason to be satisfied with the gun. The 600-pounder's ultimate range, with higher degrees of elevation, and with 75 pounds of powder, may, says the *Morning Post*, be safely set down as 10,000 yards, or as falling short by two or three hundred yards only of six miles.

THE REBEL VESSELS.

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

From the London Times, Nov. 21.

There is no lack of employment in the Clyde yards. Messrs. J. & G. THOMPSON, of Govan, have launched a screw of 700 tons and 180 horse power, for the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company. She has been named the *Southern Cross*, and will be elegantly fitted up for the passenger trade of the Colony. Messrs. BARCLAY, CURLE & Co., of Stobcross, have launched a screw named the *Albatross*, built by Messrs. COWAN & Co., of Edinburgh, and intended for the Australian coasting trade. The *Albatross*, which will be fitted with engines of 125 horse-power, is 210 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 14 feet 6 inches in depth; her burden is 750 tons. The *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, paddle, which has left the Clyde this week, for the purpose of running the American blockade, making the fourth steamer which has quitted the river for the same destination within a month, carried on her trial trip two hundred tons of dead weight at a speed of rather more than 18 miles per hour; she was designed, built, and engined by Messrs. SIMONS & Co., of the London Works, Renfrew. Mr. T. B. SEATH has launched a screw of 150 tons, named the *Protector*, and now being fitted with engines on Mr. SEATH'S patent, by Messrs. A. CAMPBELL & SON. Messrs. BLACKWOOD & GORDON, of Port Glasgow, have launched a screw of 550 tons, named the *Wellington*, and intended for New-Zealand. She is being fitted with engines of 90-horse power, and is expected to attain a high rate of speed. Messrs. AITKEN & MANSELL, of Whiteinch, have launched a paddle of 600 tons named the *Arrow*. She is being fitted with her machinery at Finniston-quay, by Messrs. J. AITKEN & Co., Cranston Hill, and will shortly leave for Nassau. Messrs. W. DENNY & BROTHERS, of Dumbarton, have purchased a large field situated between the Castle-road and the Leven, for the purpose of converting it into a shipbuilding yard. The Cunard Company has just completed a contract with Messrs. J. & J. THOMPSON for the construction of three large screws, to be named respectively the *Java*, the *Aleppo*, and the *Trinidada*; one is intended for service on the Atlantic mail line and two for the Mediterranean.

THE PAMPERO.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Nov. 20.

It is currently rumored that Capt. FARQUHAR, of H. M. S. *Hogue*, has received a communication from the Admiralty to detain the screw-steamer *Pampero*, launched by Messrs. J. & G. THOMPSON, of Glasgow, at the end of last month, if any attempt is made to take her out of the Clyde. The rumor is considered pretty correct, from the steps that were taken to ascertain the moment she arrives at Greenock from Glasgow. The interference of the Government it is believed is principally with a view of ascertaining the truth of the allegations made regarding this vessel by the Glasgow Emancipation Society, that the vessel was believed by them to have been constructed for the Confederate Government, and that, like the *Alabama*, she was intended to prey upon the merchant shipping of the Northern States: that she was fitted with disguised portholes, and other requisites for a war-ship, and craving the Government to make an investigation into the character, ownership, and destination of the ship. The *Pampero* is a screw-steamer of 1,000 tons, and was said, when launched, to be for London owners.

THE GEORGIA.

From the European Times, Nov. 21.

The following is an authentic account of the vessels captured by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, now at Cherbourg:

	Value.
Ship Dictator, of New-York (burnt)	$86,000
Bark Good Hope, of Boston (burnt)	65,000
Ship Geo. Griswold, of New-York (bonded)	100,000
Bark J. W. Seaver	30,000
Ship Constitution, of New-York (burnt)	40,000
Ship City of Bath, of Bath (burnt)	20,000
Ship Prince of Wales, of Bath (bonded)	20,000
Ship John Watts, of New-York (bonded)	20,000
Ship Bold Hunter (burnt)	25,000

The above are all the prizes the *Georgia* has captured during her cruise. The letter from which we gain the above information is dated Nov. 10, and adds that the *Georgia* was going into dock at Cherbourg for repairs.

THE CASE OF CAPT. STONE.

An influential meeting was held in Liverpool to protest against the proceedings of Marine Courts of Enquiry in general, and in the case of Capt. Stone, of the *Africa*, in particular.

Capt. Jenkins was one of the speakers, and found fault with the British Government for not allowing the New-York merchants to place a steam-whistle on Cape Race. The accident to the *Africa*, he said, would not have happened if such a whistle had been in use.

Capt. Ballantine pointed out that steamers only went near Cape Race for the benefit of the public, and if he was to be punished for sometimes going too near, he would not go near there any longer.

The meeting pledged itself to make every effort to secure the return of Capt. Stone's certificate.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

An agreement for a contract for five years for a monthly line of mail steamers between Panama and New-Zealand, had been completed between Hon. Crosbie Ward on behalf of the colony, and the International Royal Mail Packet Company, which, for some time past, has had a line of mail steamers between Australia and New-Zealand. The time to be occupied between Panama and New-Zealand is thirty days, under penalty for excess and bonus for shorter periods, and the subsidy is to be £76,000 per annum for the entire route, comprising Panama, New-Zealand and Sydney, guaranteed by the colony of New-Zealand alone. The service is to commence about the 1st of January, 1865, and it will complete the circle of British mail steam service round the globe.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RESPONSE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

The answer of Queen Victoria to the Emperor's letter of invitation to the Congress was delivered to His Majesty yesterday. It does not announce an unqualified acceptance of the invitation, but, as has been already stated, seeks for information as to the precise points which are to be submitted for discussion. Some further communications will probably pass between the two Governments on the subject. The belief that a Congress will meet at all is losing ground daily.

It is curious that since the Speech from the Throne the *Moniteur* publishes on the Polish insurrection only the news given in the Russian papers. Before the Speech it used to give not merely the Polish version, but even the dispatches addressed by the National Governments of Warsaw to their representative in Paris. Since that period also the papers that were most constant and vehement in defence of the Poles, as well as those that caricatured the Russians, have been "invited" to be milder in their articles and sketches. The same "invitation" has been addressed to the sheets that used to give the telegraphic dispatches from Cracow. It is rumored that Count Pepoli, who is in some way connected with the Bonaparte family, is to make some interesting communications to the Czar on the part of the Emperor.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

Paris, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1863.

It is announced that yesterday evening, after the Cabinet Council, Earl Cowley had an audience of the Emperor, and delivered Her Majesty's reply to the invitation to a Congress. The letter, I am told, is signed by Her Majesty, and countersigned by Earl Russell. It expresses Her Majesty's readiness to send a representative to the Congress, but adds that before doing so it will be necessary that the objects to be discussed at the said Congress should be duly specified. In a word, the reply of England may be, in undiplomatic language, summed up as follows: "We don't mind attending a Congress, but we must know first what is to be discussed there; perhaps our good friend and brother Napoleon will have no objection to be a little more explicit, and send us a programme."

In order to avoid the reproach of want of "disinterestedness," the Emperor of the French is said to have informed Lord Cowley that he was prepared to give Europe a "fresh proof" of his sincerity. He would write to King Leopold of Belgium, and ask him to draw up the draft of a programme, which the various Powers might each discuss, and which might serve as a basis for a preliminary negotiation. Such is the news of the day in Paris. I do not vouch for it, but I do not think it devoid of foundation. The farce of preliminary negotiations has to be played out, and the intervention of the King of the Belgians must be admitted to be a masterpiece of ingenuity. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether his Belgian Majesty will accept the perilous honor thrust upon him; but the object is evidently to gain time, so as to avoid a premature collapse of the Congress scheme, and the negotiations which the overtures to be made to him involve will necessarily occupy several weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pontifical Government is said to have accepted the proposed Congress. The reply of Prussia was expected on the 21st.

The Paris *Pays* infers from the tone of the Russian journals that Russia will accede to the Congress.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts to the belief that a Congress will meet at all was losing ground daily.

La France asserts that several acceptances have been received, but no refusal as yet.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The London *Times*, in its City article, says mercantile advices show that the difficulties of the French intervention had been greatly increased, owing to the fatal error committed by the Emperor Napoleon in giving license to the ecclesiastical and reactionary party the moment his army had succeeded in occupying the capital, while the name of France also suffered an incalculable loss of prestige from the honors conferred upon such persons as Miramon and Marquez. At one time the consequences of this course seemed to be most threatening, as respects the impulse to resistance. The arrival of Gen. Bazaine seems to have been regarded as opening up a better prospect.

A Madrid telegram states that the Spanish Government supports the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian for the Mexican throne.

One thousand men were to sail from Cherbourg for Mexico on the 23d of November.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A bill had been submitted to the Council of State asking supplementary credits for 91,000,000 francs. The credits are stated to be required to meet the expenses of the Mexican expedition.

It is noticed that since the Emperor's speech the *Moniteur* publishes on the Polish insurrection only the news given in the Russian papers. Before the speech it used to give the Polish versions also.

The Paris papers had been invited to be milder in their Polish articles.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes the petition of the Franco-Polish Committee to the French Senate asking for the recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

The Paris Bourse on the 20th was firmer, and Rentes advanced to 67.40.

The Bank of France continued to lose bullion.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The King of Denmark had received the assembled Regsiaad. His Majesty thanked the President for his address, and stated that the new common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig has only just been sanctioned, because it was an important step that he had been desirous of carefully weighing, as the Regsiaad had also done.

A Hamburg telegram says:

"A meeting was attempted to be held here by the inhabitants of Schleswig and Holstein, who had arrived here for that purpose. They were, however, dispersed by the police in three different places. They finally proceeded to the village of Uhlenhorst, where the meeting took place."

Addresses were voted to the Prince of Augustenburg, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

The Prince of Augustenburgh was requested in the address voted to him to place himself at the head of the people. The other members of the Diet who were not present at the meeting, on account of its having been prohibited by the police, have been asked to sign the address.

The claim of Prince Frederick, of Augustenberg to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein attracts much attention.

He has issued a proclamation to the people of those duchies, declaring his assumption of the government, and pronouncing further Danish rule as usurpation. He does not call the people to repel force by force, but appeals to the German federation to protect him in his rights.

It is asserted that the Grand Duke of Weimar and Duke of Saxe Meningen, have recognized the Prince's claim.

The official Prussian journal says that the question has now assumed an international character.

It is asserted that Prussia is making active warlike preparations in view of possible hostilities with Denmark.

ITALY.

The official *Gazette* of Turin publishes a royal decree proclaiming an amnesty. It annuls the penal punishments awarded in the Neapolitan provinces for all crimes excepting those connected with brigandage and ordinary offences.

The amnesty extends to all offences against the Press laws, and all persons who have evaded the conscription or acted in contravention of the laws relating to the National Guard. The report preceding the decree states, that the enthusiastic reception and other manifestations which the King has met with during his journey, have proved how deeply the unity of Italy is rooted in the mind of the population. Having nothing more to fear from the efforts of enemies, the Ministers have deemed it their duty to second the numerous ideas conceived in the heart of the King.

PRUSSIA.

In the Upper House of the Diet, during the debate upon the draft of the address to the King, Count Buinski protested against the paragraph expressing gratitude to the Government for the measures adopted against the spread of the insurrection in Poland. The Count maintained that the insurrection had only for its object the liberation of Poland from Russian rule.

Herr Von Bismark Schonhausen, in reply, said Count Buinski may believe what he says. The Government, however, was obliged to judge in accordance with facts. The Government has proofs in hand that the insurrection was not directed alone against Russia. The Government has, however, a political, social and moral interest in the movement in Russian-Poland not being victorious. An independent Poland would always be a source of danger for the Russian Monarchy, and would occupy the greater portion of the army. We must not allow a movement to be successful which soils itself with unheard-of crimes, and which delights in the apotheosis of assassination.

The address was then put to the vote and agreed to by 62 to 8.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Its Present Military and Political Prospects.

Interesting Argument Between a Dying Union Officer and a Rebel.

The Finance, Currency and Food Questions.

THE SITUATION.

VIRGINIA—CHATTANOOGA—KNOXVILLE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 30.

It is quite possible that a battle will have been joined on the field of Chancellors before these lines meet the reader's eye. Although Winter has evidently begun in Virginia, the Federal Government has decreed that neither rain nor mud shall prevent the "Army of the Potomac" from its last venture. The long lines of the old adversaries confront. The first blood has been drawn, and the good omen has once more fallen in favor of the Confederacy. *Gen. Meade is perhaps the best officer who has commanded his often beaten army since McClellan, but he has not displayed a spark of genius*; nor is there any reason to believe that he will be more successful in the enterprise he has undertaken than his best predecessor. But it is useless to speculate on this great matter. The Lord of Hosts now hath his hand upon it, and arbitrament may be known before the sun goes down.

We have the Northern accounts of the late miserable affair at Lookout Mountain. They will create as much surprise as Bragg's vague and gloomy telegram lately occasioned. The discrepancy of the two accounts is of a most unusual character. For once the Federal Generals do not claim the advantages which the Confederates were very ready to award them. They claim, it is true, a decisive victory; but one of them has six hundred prisoners, while the other has only the authority of the veracious Hooker for two thousand in all. These official bulletins were written after the evacuation of Lookout Mountain, where our loss, if anywhere, took place. They represent the Federal loss in killed and wounded as slight, but they appear to antedate the fight on Mission Ridge, where Hardee is reported to have made away with "twenty thousand." Contrasting these accounts with those in Thrasher's telegrams and Bragg's dispatch, one is struck with wonder. It is clear that one party or the other was ill-informed. The error can scarcely be on the Federal side, for they would know the number of prisoners in their hands and exaggerate them. Perhaps it will be discovered that the 5,000 missing, which our reporters suppose to have been taken by the enemy, were only runaways and cowards, who scattered, and made for their homes, instead of returning to their commands when the battle was over. *The loss of guns remains—an ugly fact.*

The position of Longstreet in East Tennessee is the subject of frequent and most anxious inquiry. The news from that quarter, as far as it goes, is very good; but the long delay in concluding is a just cause of great uneasiness. We are told that Knoxville is invested on all sides; that Burnside and his whole force is shut up; that all other Federal troops in East Tennessee have left the country by way of Cumberland Gap; that Longstreet is starving his adversary into surrender. But we do not know what amount of provisions may have been collected in Knoxville. It is not probable that there was enough collected there, in the short space of time which has elapsed since the advance of the enemy into East Tennessee, to support a long siege; but they may possibly have enough to subsist seven or eight thousand men for a week or two. Now that Grant has lifted Bragg from his front, he may prefer sending a part of his army to relieve Burnside to an advance upon the Confederate line of the Chickamauga. *These are reflections which trouble the pleasure with which the public peruses the cheerful telegram from East Tennessee.* But they may be relieved at any moment by an authoritative statement of Burnside's surrender. Meantime, we can see little ground for apprehending a disaster in that quarter. *If the Federal forces at Chattanooga moved on Longstreet he would not wait to be enveloped; and a safe retreat into Virginia or North Carolina is always open to him.*

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 27.

It is not probable that the operations commenced at Lookout Mountain have been concluded. *If we are to judge the future by the past,* Grant *will press his success as he did after Grand Gulf—let us hope with a very different result.* The late army of Tennessee, now of Northern Georgia, must be sensible that it fights on the Chickamauga for home and all that it contains. Unless its handling is absolutely imbecile, it will prove difficult to move from the banks of the Chickamauga, and Grant is likely to find its fields not less fatal to the laurels of Chattanooga, than to those won by Rosecrans on the same spot with more facility.

The least favorable fact of the situation is the separation of Longstreet, with one of the best corps of the Confederate army, from either of the two scenes on which its presence might turn the scale of fortune.

THE CONFEDERACY STILL INTACT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Yankees have overrun a large tract of territory, and have entrapped, by artful juggles and cunning dissembling, some of the Border States into a semblance of union. But the great force and power of resistance of the Confederacy is still intact. Its armies are confident and defiant, and its resources still amply sufficient, under proper management, to furnish all that a people, earnestly struggling for independence, should consider as necessary.

They, on the other hand, have accumulated a debt which, even under the garbled statements of their own unscrupulous officials, no amount of suppression can cause to appear less than enormous. For the first time, too, the appearance of actual, pinching want is making itself visible. Hitherto staved off by the factitious prosperity of an artificial system, the necessary return to sober reality seems to be approaching. Debt, taxes and want will soon extend through all the ramifications of society, and the unreasoning crowd will have impressed upon them a conviction of the fearfully exhausting drafts they have made upon their future resources.

At that very time, too, they will find, not only that their work is not half done, but that many of the evils foretold as inevitably consequent upon its termination, are already pressing upon them. The loss of liberty and the entire perversion of such form of government upon which they founded such lofty boasts, would be, in their opinion, fully compensated by the restoration of that material prosperity which, under the Union, coexisted with the largest freedom. That the Southern States should be reduced to provinces, and the balance of an equal Confederacy destroyed, would not cause them any repinings, if the same wealth could still be drawn from them in their changed condition. The cherished guarantees of individual liberty would be yielded without a murmur for the boon of plentiful markets and abundant gains.

This vulgar consolation will be denied them. *When called on to pay the price of the success they have obtained they will find that all they have won has become worthless.* Even now, in those Border States, where the work of conquest is facilitated by the existence of a Yankee party, and by proximity to the central power, there are symptoms of that division among themselves, and consequent disorganization which is destined, as surely as disease follows debauch, to requite them some, at least, of the evils they have visited upon the South.

The state of feeling in Maryland and Kentucky is not such as to give promise of a peaceful and prosperous future. "The benign influence of the Union" has reduced these States to the condition of conquered provinces. Some few of the population have enriched themselves by paying court to the oppressors of their country. Some have received office and such honor as may be supposed to redound from service in the cause of a tyrant. Yet they, in time, will be cast aside contemptuously, after they have been used to the full extent to which they can be made available. Such is ever the retribution which the contempt and policy of an alien conqueror inflicts upon those of his vassals whose treason is no longer serviceable.

In Missouri, where a large Abolition party existed previous to the war, there is just at present an appropriate exemplification of the difficulties which will environ the Yankees in their attempts to carry on a government, with the discordant apparatus of a Republic, by the operation of sheer force. The ultra radicals of that State are anxious to consummate their purposes with the smallest possible delay, and to upturn the social fabric, regardless of consequences, which they have been shrewd enough to avert from themselves. The quarrel between this division of Lincoln's supporters and those who are still anxious to reconcile their own interest with a certain degree of conservatism has become very much embittered. Lincoln himself has sided with what is called the Conservative party, which fact may be taken as a forcible commentary upon its conservatism.

The result must finally be the same as that of the many similar disputes which have arisen during the war. The Conservatives, real or pretended, will be dragged along by the impetuosity of the Radicals, whom the progress of events inevitably assists, and who are appropriate exponents of the nature and genius of the war. The moderate men, who fancied that they could use the spirit of revolution to gain their own ends, and check it at the proper moment, will be ignominiously spurned. Some will sink into the night of oblivion; others, more supple or enterprising, will keep their place in the van of the abolition movement.

BATTLES AND THEIR RESULTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 17.

In contrasting the relative results of victories won upon this continent with those which, in Europe, are considered decisive, it should be borne in mind that the end to be attained by military operations is of so much greater importance here. The possession of an immense country is the stake in America. In Europe, a few towns or a petty province is fought for, and, considered with relation to the purposes of the war, a victory which gains a few square miles of territory is regarded as decisive. Here the independence of a country is not staked on the issue of a single battle. No victory, like that of Hastings, transfers the dominion of a people, nor, on the other hand, does a single Marathon turn back the tide of invasion. The structure and the resources of modern nations are too complex and abundant for such sudden decisions. A people determined to maintain its independence, is not crushed under the weight of many defeats, nor is the obstinacy of a nation, bent on conquest, and arrogant in its confidence, overcome until it has been repeatedly foiled.

No parallel can be shown to a scheme of conquest like that of the Yankees, persisted in when the invaders have been uniformly defeated in every battle of magnitude. The mere weight of numbers and advantages of ships have countervailed, to some extent, their defeats in the field, and obtained for the enemy the possession of a considerable part of our territory. But, although our victories in the field have failed to avert these misfortunes, and have too often seemed productive of nothing but barren honor, it is fair to estimate the disadvantages which have, to some extent, neutralized them, and, also, to consider what would have been the penalty of defeat. The loss of the first battle of Manassas would have lost Richmond, and the loss of any subsequent battle by Lee's army would have necessitated a retreat to Richmond and an abandonment of a large tract of country. Chickamauga itself, though another battle must be fought to gain what we had sanguinely hoped would be its complete result, not only saved Northern Georgia, but, by the forced concentration of the enemy's troops, has relieved other portions of the country. That Mobile is not besieged, or Texas invaded, is due, in great measure, to the defeat of Rosecrans. It is a weary process to stand continually waiting, in order to repulse an enemy, who makes additional preparations and a fresh advance after each failure, yet it is, by no means, devoid of result upon the war. The enemy will be forced to expose himself to the risk of more complete defeats; and improvement and organization on our side will enable us to profit more completely by them. In future, battles will tend to be less frequent and more decisive. Generals will only fight when fair opportunity occurs. Much carnage will be thus avoided and more decisive results obtained.

THE VIEWS OF THE LATE GEN. LYTLE.

A correspondent of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* writes from Northern Alabama an account of several interviews which he had with Gen. Lytle previous to the battle of Chickamauga, in which he fell. He says:

"As Gen. Lytle was a *quasi* acquaintance, and a most accomplished gentleman and soldier, and, withal, having his headquarters on my farm, I availed myself of his invitation to visit him daily, and had much free and unembarrassed conversation with him touching the war and its prospects. He, in common with the whole army, seemed to entertain a strange unwavering faith, amounting to fanaticism, that they would march unobstructed to the centre of Georgia, and crush the rebellion before Winter, and thus all their anxiety was about the escape of Bragg, without relieving the tedium of the wearisome march by the excitement of battle. Disgusted with this constant explosion of bombast, I said: 'Gentlemen, restrain your boasting till you get beyond the shadow of yonder mountain, and I promise you some of the hardest fighting of this war, or of any war upon this continent.' Lytle asked why I said so. 'You declare, making no secret, that you go to subjugate and rob of all their property, and subject to the African, a race of proud white men, noted for their pride of character,' I replied; 'and can you expect they will not fight you, men, women and children? Make the case your own, and would you not say, if we skulk or fly, if these hold their peace, the very stones will cry out, and call from their sepulchres the old fathers in their grave-clothes to drive back the invader? Heretofore you have fought on the frontiers, under the guns of your forts and gunboats, where half the population were your friends—now you invade a united people, burning with intense hatred toward you, made so by the savage brutality of this war. I can have no hand in it, but depend upon it, fight awaits you, and final defeat.'

Lytle replied, 'All this can and will be overcome by numbers. We shall be backed by fifteen thousand men yet, beyond the Ohio, and we can and will put down this rebellion, no matter what it costs. We have been fighting too long, as you say, on the frontier, we shall hereafter strike at the centre, the heart of the rebellion, and that is Georgia. We will make Chattanooga our base to operate upon the cotton States, and so make short work of it.' 'Well, grant, for the sake of argument, you subjugate the South and free the negroes, and restore the Union, what sort of a Union will you have,' said I. 'Did you ever know a grown up white man whipped into a union and love with his enemy? Would not such a union only breed rebellion?' Col. Harrison, of Ohio, promptly said: 'If they are still rebellious we will kill them?' 'And may you not expect their sons will avenge their death?' I asked, 'We will them, too, and replace them with loyal Africans,' was the reply. 'Gen. Lytle,' said I, 'this Abolition war cannot be congenial to your nature; you are descended from an ancient Carolina family. You cannot wish to see the Southern people exterminated.' 'Nor do I,' he replied; 'if they will cease to trample on the flag, and return to the Union.' 'Both sides have vindicated their honor and courage,' I added; 'you are the strongest, therefore propositions of settlement should come from your side. Let your Congress annul Lincoln's abolition proclamation, and guarantee to the South security of person and property, and propose to them to return under the compromise proposed by the Southern Commissioners at Washington in 1860, and rejected by the Northern Congress, and stop this suicidal war.'

'Your leaders repudiated that compromise then, and would not receive it now; they are for total and eternal separation, and we are just as determined that this war shall be eternal, if necessary to prevent it.' He replied: 'I am, and ever have been, a Democrat, and nineteen-twentieths of every brigade are Democrats, but no follower of that miserable demagogue, Vallandigham. We are not Abolitionists. We hate those d—d traitors as bad as you can. We believe the negro was created for Slavery, and for nothing else, and the man of intelligence who doubts this, after 5,000 years' trial, seems to me a fanatic or a d—d fool. Old Abe is a d—d fool about many things—negro equality among them—and yet I hold, as a war measure, his proclamation was right. Your slaves feed the rebel armies, while their masters fight us; any means to prevent this is legitimate. This foolish, and wicked, and unjustifiable rebellion must and shall be put down at whatever cost; and then, when our army has reached the heart of the rebellion, and dispersed the rebel army, I am for the Union as it was, and I shall insist that the South be invited back on the terms you propose; but there is to be no peace nor parleying with armed rebels."

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

From the Richmond Examiner.

When the extensively known and most prolific plant now waving in all parts of the Southern Confederacy—which learned botanists would describe as the *Symplethonia Memingeri Gigantea*, but to which the "liberal shepherds give the grosser name" of Memminger's Mammoth Skunk Cabbage—began to develop its luxuriant growth, and to send out its boughs unto the sea and its branches unto the Mississippi River, the originator of that interesting weed might have studied with profit the laws of vegetable physiology; according to which nature makes as careful a preparation for the death as for the life of a plant; according to which the fall of the leaf is provided for from the moment when the first cell is formed, so that fresh food brings in ever fresh poison, until the foliage droops by its own weight, or is wafted down by the slightest breath of air.

As every leaf is doomed to fall in due season, so every Confederate note should have borne its death-warrant on its face, and not the promise of indefinite life. We were told that brokers would have made money by buying up the notes as they approached maturity from those who might not have enough to fund; but we doubt whether the brokers have made less by the late system, and are still more doubtful whether any legislative measures, or any device of financial genius, will ever exclude the money-changer from our Confederate temple. Driven out at one door they return at another, sometimes by a secret passage, sometimes by the gate called Beautiful.

The various shifts adopted to supply the want of some general organic provision for the withdrawal of the surplus circulation, and its reduction into funded debt, have all failed of their object. The rates of interest were high, but not high enough to attract men, whose range of profit went on widening, day by day, far beyond such petty considerations as two cents a day, and eight per cent. per annum. The attempts to drive in these eight per cents. had been the deplorable results of shaking the faith of the people in the honesty of the Government, and the gradual reduction of the rate of interest was no better calculated to soothe the feelings than the well known Irish method of breaking bad news by putting the different stages in successive postscripts to the same letter. It was virtually repudiation on a small scale, and the premature application of such a desperate remedy must be regarded as ominous for the credit of the Government.

Men no longer repose implicit confidence in Confederate bonds. Now and then we hear the old patriotic phrases: "If these bonds are not good, nothing is good, for if we are subjugated we can call nothing our own." But men are beginning to see the want of logical sequence in this popular syllogism; and for the last few months the two ideas of subjugation and repudiation have been steadily diverging from one another, and it is now conceivable that the Government might be bankrupt and yet the country not subjugated. The old view is the better for the honor of our cause; but the new mode of looking at the matter is certainly in perfect accordance with experience. As Machiavelli saw long ago, gold and silver are not the sinews of war; and we can thrash the Yankees with empty pockets as we have thrashed them with ragged trousers, and jackets out at elbows.

So this patriotic consideration of the supposed essential connection between the success of our cause and the success of our financial measures has lost its weight. In fact, all patriotic considerations have lost their weight in the general demoralization attendant on a prolonged war. Our hopes of financial reform are based rather on popular disgust than on a popular sense of duty. The people are disgusted with the confusion and uncertainty which the waxing plethora of paper money has introduced into every department of business and every branch of domestic economy.

No one knows what to charge for his wares, except that he cannot charge too much. A percentage of profit is an obsolete idea; for the enlarging volume of the currency of itself requires a heavy addition to the original cost, if the holder wishes merely to indemnify himself for the first outlay; and the "rule of the thumb," as now applied to business matters, is the wildest rule on record. An advance of thirty or forty per cent. a week on articles of prime necessity is a phenomenon which has ceased to excite the slightest astonishment; and in the general despair of a fixed standard, some are reverting to the clumsy method of barter; some are making contracts to be adjusted at a distant future, in which it is hoped the relations of value will be more settled than they are at present.

The disgust extends itself to the externals of Confederate money—as well it may. The people are disgusted with every shade of Confederate notes; with every line of the coarse engravings; with the lapsided Capitol at Richmond; with the portraits of distinguished Cabinet officers and statesmen, who frown or smirk from their pillory in the vignettes. Any change would be welcomed which should put Mr. Memminger's assignats out of sight—"anywhere, anywhere out of the world."

We count largely, then, on this general loathing, on this surfeit of paper and printer's ink, and under the pressure of the popular opinion, Congress will doubtless attempt to devise some comprehensive and vigorous measures for reducing the inflated currency and preventing the return of this paper deluge. To be effective these measures must be simple, and the personal agency required must be reduced to a minimum. An elaborate scheme, involving the coöperation of the different States; of corporations and of individuals, could never be brought into working order at all. A scheme which should require a new army of collectors would be too slow in its application; and long before the full organization of the Confederate Humane Society could be effected, every spark of life would have fled from the sufferer.

This is a case which demands instant relief. Expedition is everything. If the plan of a forced loan is adopted, it must be based on the assessment of the present year; and it might be as well to have the present collectors qualified to take in the proceeds of the new levy. The days of grace must be shortened as much as practicable; the accounts closed rigidly at the appointed time, and heavy forfeits exacted of delinquents. If this should be done during the first days of the session of Congress, before next Spring we should have a wholesome stringency in the money market, which could be kept in healthy tone by compelling the periodical funding of the new issues. To these steps we seem to be driven by the necessities of our position.

The operation of such a system may seem harsh in individual cases, but it cannot be harsher than the conscription system, which has blighted the prospects of tens of thousands and marred some of their noblest and dearest plans of life. Like the conscription, it will teach men that they belong to their country and not to themselves—a lesson which is not always best learned by voluntary sacrifices. Of course, the system must be carried out thoroughly, and to this end must be self-working, so far as human wit can devise. Trust to personal agency, and we shall have but another illustration of the old saw, "A good beginning makes a bad ending." It was of a financial reform that Tacitus wrote: "*Acribus ut ferme talia initiis incurioso fine.*"

THE FINANCES.

From the Richmond Examiner.

All are agreed that taxation must be employed as a means to uphold the credit of the currency and reduce prices. But taxation alone will not suffice. If the Government brings its Treasury notes to the par value of gold, it must be put upon the legal footing of gold, and be endowed with its functions as a business medium.

The fact is, the country is without any such legal medium at present, and will continue to be without one for a long period of time, unless Treasury notes be made a legal tender. And yet the States being expressly prohibited by the Constitution from making anything but the precious metals a legal tender, it is the imperative duty of Congress, both morally and constitutionally, to supply one. Congress, by prodigal issues of paper money, having driven out of circulation gold and silver, it is simply impossible, for that reason, if for no other, any longer to look to that source for a legal tender. Is there, then, to be no legal tender in the country during the war, and for an indefinite time afterwards? Is the eating canker of interests to be allowed to go on with its insatiable appetite?

The public interest, as well as justice, demands that every class, and, if possible, every man, certainly every property-holder, should be interested in the public debt. This will be one of the surest pledges of its ultimate redemption. Every property-holder not so interested will be interested in relieving his property from the burdens of taxation by repudiation. This every man sees who is invited to invest in Confederate bonds. And it is in vain to invite A. to buy bonds when he sees his neighbor B. refuse to receive Treasury notes in payment of debts upon the ground alone that they will, in the end, prove worthless. It is a standing reproach to the currency to allow a class in the country to stand aloof, sullen, and cast that imputation on the faith of the Government and the success of our most righteous cause.

But why should not Treasury notes be made a legal tender? Certainly not because the creditor will be injured if he gets notes or stock to be hereafter redeemed in gold. It is a fair transaction, and can only be impeached on the ground that the debt will not be so redeemed. Is that the reason that deters Congress from stamping its notes with the legal characteristic of money? Is it from tenderness to the creditor class, and to save that harmless amid the general ruin which they prognosticate will overwhelm the finances? If that be the reason, it is no wonder that Treasury notes depreciate when the power that issues them stamp them with its own want of confidence. The debt will be paid and must be paid, so says the brave hearted Wigfall.

But the efficacy of the recommended measure is denied. One fact within the brief financial experience of the Government will refute this notion, if what we have already said has not done so. When these Confederate notes were first issued, the business community were at a loss what value to attach to them. The farmers, some were loth, others positively refused, to receive them for army supplies. But a convention of the Presidents of the Southern banks assembled at Richmond, and Mr. Caskie, who saw to the bottom of the business, proposed that Confederate currency should be taken in settlement of balances due the banks. In a spirit of patriotism which is worthy of imitation, the proposition was adopted, and at once Treasury notes passed everywhere as money, so powerful was the patronage of those corporations. What was this but making Treasury notes a legal tender in the business of the banks? If the banks had continued to do their usual amount of business, their action would, to a great extent, have sustained the value of the Treasury notes. But after they closed up business, the force of their action ceased to be felt. It is not difficulty to conceive the disastrous effects upon the public credit and upon the war which a contrary course on the part of the banks would have produced. But seeing their way clearly in the business, the banks did for the Government what the Government ought to have done for itself.

If the banks had refused to receive Treasury notes in settlement of balances, one good result would have ensued: Congress would have been compelled to have declared their notes endowed with the legal characteristics of money.

How did the Northern Congress act in respect to this vital point? They did not imitate our Southern sages, and flood the country with a currency which they neglected, and afterward refused to make money, but broadly and distinctly, upon its forehead, each note was declared to be a legal tender. This lies at the foundation of the superior credit of greenbacks. Such was its efficacy, that under a series of military disasters United States Treasury notes for a long time stood at par with gold.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

A HARD CASE.

The following communication appears in the Richmond *Examiner*:

Is the Government bent on the ruin of the farmers of Virginia? Is the goose that lays the golden egg to be sacrificed?

I am informed by one of the Government agents today, that he had received orders to visit all the farms in King William and notify the owners that one-tenth of the straw, shucks and top-fodder would be required of them by a "late construction" of the law on that subject, which says that "one-tenth of all *cured fodder* and hay shall be handed over," &c. When was straw or shucks known as "cured fodder or hay?"

Were we compelled to haul (which they say they require) one-tenth of our straw and shucks, unbaled, to the nearest depot, (eight miles,) we could not accomplish it by the Spring, even if the weather and roads were good, with all of our teams! What madness rules the hour!

If the course now pursued by the Government is persisted in, we shall be compelled to sell out and try some other occupation, for we shall be ruined.

By the several (three) raids and incursions of the enemy, we, in this county, have lost all of our mules and horses, and half of our slaves. The mules and horses we have been obliged to replace at ruinous prices, and have made about half crops; one-tenth of these have been ungrudgingly given up to the Government, and our wheat taken at one-fourth of the price it is now selling for, and the balance of our crops taken at impressment prices.

How, then, are we to pay for these mules and horses, clothe our families and servants, and pay our State taxes? Many of us in this county have not made corn enough for our own support, owing to the loss of slaves and teams, still we have to give up one-tenth of what have made, and buy the deficiency at $12 and $15 per bushel. Is not this hard? Ought not counties devasted by the enemy to have been exempt from this tithe tax? Many of us have almost concluded to hire out our slaves, rent out our farms until the war is over, and live as best we can. If we are to sell at impressment prices, and pay tithes, how can we purchase groceries, clothes for our children, plows and farming utensils of all kinds, (for these things don't last always,) salt, shoes, &c., at the prices now demanded? We shall all be ruined, and be compelled every year to sell some of the few slaves left us by the enemy, to pay expenses; and yet we are classed among that *vile herd*, the "extortioners," by most of the Richmond papers.

I have scribbled off these few unconnected remarks for your perusal, and if you can frame an editorial from them, you will not only oblige, but may be rendering some aid and comfort to many farmers on the

PAMUNKEY.

THE RESTAURANTS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Plentiful.—The plea of short supply of meats as an excuse for high prices does not hold good, when we come to the restaurants, the only true caterers to the epicure's taste. At no season do we remember having seen so many fine bucks, fawns, and wild game of all varieties, as are daily displayed at the various restaurant fronts, in the show windows and upon the tables. They are killed in the upper counties, and brought to Richmond by the hundred.

NO SPECULATION IN AUGUSTA

The city authorities of Augusta have prohibited the purchase within that city of any article of produce for speculation. No man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind and sell it at any time for more than he paid for it. To enforce the observance of this ordinance, a detective has been appointed, with plenary power, to prevent or report violations of the ordinance.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 30.

About eighty miserable looking wretches were sent down from the Army of the Rappahannock, on Saturday, under the various charges of theft, insubordination, desertion, and similar crimes. Among the party were J. M. Luther, Company E, Twenty-eighth Virginia cavalry, under sentence of death for desertion; and Ralph Abercrombie, of the First Virginia battalion, charged with advising desertion, and suspected of being a spy.

Maj. White, who attempted to escape from prison on Tuesday, it appears, is a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, instead of the United States Senate. He is a strong Lincolnite, and a particular friend of Gov. Curtin. The latter, it is understood, says he must be had in the Pennsylvania Legislature if it costs fifty Confederate officers to buy him back. Upon being returned to prison Tuesday night, he was placed in close confinement, but on yesterday was released by special order of Gen. Winder, and permitted to range his old quarters.

During Tuesday night a number of Yankee deserters confined in Palmer's Building, opposite to Castle Thunder, succeeded in making their way from their confinement into the commissary-room in the rear by cutting through the wall, and were in the act of making their escape from the building when the discovery was made. Five of them had already gotten outside, and were making off to the best of their ability, when the guards and officers of the building closed on them, and arrested them.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES FOR THE PRISONERS

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 28.

There is but a single ground upon which the privilege of supplying their prisoners in the Confederacy with rations and other necessaries can be accorded to the Yankee Government. Of the two horns of the dilemma so tauntingly offered us, we can accept only that which exposes our poverty in defending our humanity. We cannot acknowledge that we are, in the malignant language of our enemies, "desperately barbarous," and therefore neglectful of the usages of civilized war. *We must, then, gratify their hate by avowing that we are "desperately poor,"* and being unable to supply these suffering patriots with the numerous comforts their grateful country desires for them, we are forced to devolve upon their compatriots, native or adopted, the pleasing task of furnishing those luxuries which the ravages of war or the strictness of the blockade preclude the Confederacy from giving them.

The Yankee policy with respect to the exchange of prisoners has been clearly exposed. It is based upon the simple principle that our men are intrinsically worth more than their's, and that if they continue to hold our prisoners and to allow their own to remain in our hands they will be the gainers. Such, in fact, is the whole scheme of the war. If, by dint of superior numbers and a lavish expenditure of blood, *they can inflict such losses upon the South as to render it incapable of further resistance* their point, they think, is gained. It is useless to say that this reasoning is as stupid in a military, as it is shocking in a moral point of view. But it carries conviction to the minds of a set of men whose whole conduct has proceeded upon the assumption that superiority of numbers rendered success a mathematical certainty.

Whatever course may be elected, standers will, of course, be heaped upon us. We shall be accused of starving our prisoners to death if we refuse admission to provisions. If we admit them, we shall be charged with starving them in order to force their own people to supply them without expense to us. Lying parsons will no doubt be ready too to assure the Yankee public that the supplies were stolen for the private use of the President or the Commissary-General. We must be entirely heedless of what is to be said of our conduct. The world in general will not believe the Yankees, and if they did, the force of public opinion and moral influence, which are so much talked about, have not had any visible effect upon our success or our misfortunes. Let us, then, do what is right and expedient, and not trouble ourselves about Yankee calumnies.

Let our enemies be distinctly informed that their prisoners are as well treated as the condition of the country permits; that they are not exposed to as great privations as our own brave troops, and that if they are forced to drink the muddy water of the James, it is a hardship shared with them by the citizens of Richmond, who have learned to bear it with fortitude. Let them be told, moreover, *that if real scarcity is to try our people, it is neither proper nor prudent that they should witness the spectacle of thousands of well-fed men, who have been the direct agents of their own sufferings, while they are pinched with hunger. Common sense will show that grave consequences might ensue from such a state of things.* Let them be told that if they wish to relieve themselves, it can be done at once by the legitimate operation of the cartel. This course will soon settle the question. The contrary will benefit Lincoln at home, and condemn our brave men to continued imprisonment and wretchedness.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"The surgeons, 115 in number, recently exchanged, are returning, or are preparing to return, to their various posts of duty in the armies. A few furloughs have been granted to visit their homes; but it can be said to their credit that there were but few applications made. Among the surgeons returned is Dr. Green, recently held by the Yankees as a hostage for Dr. Rucker, who has escaped, and Surgeon Jones, attached to Maj. Mosby's command."

—The Richmond *Examiner* has this indiscreet paragraph: "We observe that late Northern papers announce the arrest, in Baltimore, of Ex-Mayor Walter Lennox, of Washington, D. C., but who has been a refugee in Richmond since the breaking out of the war. Mr. Lennox has been absent from Richmond about a month, having run the blockade through the enemy's lines for the purpose of arranging his private matters at Washington, with the intention of returning South and establishing his permanent home here. He has been sent to Fort McHenry. Lieut. Beall and party, of Richmond, captured on the eastern shore of Virginia, recently, have also been sent to Fort McHenry."

—Mr. Gartrell, the Administration candidate for the Senatorship from Georgia, and who, in his speech before the Legislature, praised the Administration to the skies, proclaiming Jeff. Davis as a "second Washington," received, on the choice of Senator, but fifteen votes out of one hundred and ninety-two! "Pretty rough," exclaims the Richmond *Examiner*.

—The Conscript act has been suspended in the Counties of Rabun, Towns, Habersham, White, Lumpkin, Dawson, Gilmer, Fannin and Union, Georgia. The Athens *Watchman* believes this is done in consequence of the scarcity of agricultural labor, which has produced great scarcity of provisions.

—The Savannah papers announce the death of Judge John C. Nicoll, for upwards of twenty years Judge of the United States District Court there, and for some time past the Confederate States District Attorney.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Thanksgiving Day in Nashville—Effect of the News of Victory at Lookout Mountain—Grounds of Unwonted Rejoicing—Presumptive Fruits of this Success—Thanksgiving Dinner in Hospital—Nashville in a Bustle—Increase of Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

Yesterday was duly observed here as a National Thanksgiving, according to the President's appointment. A more brilliantly beautiful day has never greeted this honored and honoring anniversary. Not a cloud was seen in the sky, nor did a dry leaf rustle by the slightest breeze during all the day. Several of the churches held religious services, and respectably numerous audiences, considering the condition of the city, gathered to render fitting praise and homage to Him to whose protecting mercy our beloved country owes all its past triumphs and prosperity, as it must continue to owe them in the years to come.

The stirring news from the front had reached us—a little vaguely—the night before. Thanksgiving morning confirmed, and more than confirmed, what the telegraph had told us on the previous day. Six thousand prisoners taken, fifty-two pieces of artillery captured, Lookout Mountain Top, Missionary Ridge, the enemy's rifle-pits and most-strongly intrenched positions all ours; Bragg routed and in full retreat, and our gallant battalions vigorously pursuing, with the prospect of other signal successes; what Thanksgiving Day, in the memory of this generation at least, has thrilled the hearts of a grateful and patriotic people with intelligence so exhilarating as this?

Among all classes of loyal people here, the joy at this result was the heartiest and most unreserved that I have seen evinced since the war began. Chickamauga, with its huge losses, was a bitter memory, and the heart burned to retrieve that dismal day. The precarious position of our army there for weary weeks, with hunger pinching our brave soldiers, and threatening to drive them back—the formidable numbers which the rebels were known to have massed in front of Chattanooga—the strength of their position, with the determination to hold it at all hazards, and hurl Burnside, in addition, from the fastnesses of East Tennessee—the immense importance, to the Union cause, and to the prospect of the speedy winding up of the rebellion, of overwhelming Bragg and advancing with irresistible force into the very heart of the rebel territory—these things had wrought a painful anxiety, the sudden removal of which by this signal success of Gen. Grant and his gallant coadjutors, changing by a blow the entire aspect of affairs, has awakened a joy that is deep and almost enthusiastic.

What is to follow this momentous victory, it is perhaps not very hard to foreshadow. If Bragg could not hold Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, with all their natural advantages for defence, will he be able to hold Rome or Atlanta, or Montgomery? Will the Gulf States afford him a position where he can make successful head against the trained masses now sure to be poured against him? And the Gulf States, brought under the rightful sway of the Stars and Stripes, what prospect will remain to Charleston of maintaining a successful conflict between Dahlgren and Gillmore on the one hand, and Grant's victorious columns on the other? And Charleston fallen, as fall she must, what becomes of the Confederacy, hemmed in between Meade on the North, Burnside on the West and Grant on the South? The struggle, under these circumstances, must, from the nature of things, be of very brief duration. And even should desperation succeed in lengthening out its life a little, the end cannot be very long delayed. The proud fabric of misguided ambition must fall, and its ruins furnish an impressive lesson which will admonish and instruct the people for all time. Thus the effect, moral and material, of this victory at this particular juncture, is of an importance that may well inspire the liveliest emotions of gratitude and joy.

A keener zest was given by this news for the enjoyment of the Thanksgiving dinner, provided in all the hospitals here, on a very liberal scale. The scene in the various refectories was highly animating. The benevolent forethought of Northern friends, directed by the practical skill and assiduity of ladies connected with the Sanitary Commission, and of volunteer ladies of the City devoted to the interests of Union soldiers, produced a sumptuous repast. So many of the invalids surrounded the groaning boards, and did their part so vigorously, that nearly all for *that day*, at least, seemed hale and well. This dinner, thus provided, had an excellent effect. It is much, for the soldier suffering in the service of his country, to feel that his friends and those on whose behalf he has toiled and bled, remember him with kindness. It is balm to his wounds, and nerves his arm for encountering fresh dangers and sacrifices for those who do not forget him in his bitter trial hours. But to forget the soldier, and fail to minister to his needs, will never be a record against our fair country-women, at least, when the facts of this grim war shall have passed into impartial history.

Nashville never, surely, presented so bustling and animated a spectacle as now. Its streets literally swarm with humanity, reminding one at times of some of the densely-crowded thoroughfares of New-York. As the great gate, opening to the Army of the Cumberland, now the special cynosure of military operations, crowds from the East are pouring in hither with every arrival of the cars from Louisville. Soldiers, recovered from sickness in hospitals further North, or returning from brief furlough, or sent to join the army for the first time, stream through the streets as the cars reach the depot. Captured guerrillas, escorted by guards, are picturesquely interspersed with contrabands, with persons arriving on business, or come hither to visit sick or wounded friends. The narrow streets are blocked up with omnibuses, six-muled army wagons, carts, carriages, express wagons, cavalry horses, ambulances, and not unfrequently long lines of horses and mules for the front, to supply the waste of war. The recent rains have raised the river, and two or three dozen steamboats and propellers lie at the chief landing, covering the banks with multitudinous boxes, barrels, bags, bales, awaiting transportation to their appropriate depots, or to points occupied by regiments not remote from the city. The work of moving these copious supplies requires a large force of humans and quadrupeds both, and a very lively, sometimes amusing picture, is daily presented at this point.

The business of the city has also greatly improved within the past few months. The high prices which nearly all commodities realize here have tempted adventurers to brave whatever risks may lurk in the road between Louisville and Nashville, and open shops for the disposal of their wares. The "Ebrew Jew," as Falstaff has it, abounds here as he does everywhere, where money is to be made, and the keen black eyes and marked physiognomies of Chatham-street meet you at every turn. Several well-known Eastern firms have branches here, and some of the spacious 160 or 180 feet deep stores, abandoned by owner or occupant at the Federal occupation of Nashville, now greet the eye with their inviting display of goods, and the ear with the hum of profitable traffic. Among the fair purchasers are seen more and more frequently faces of the self-exiled for a season, whose love of *home* has proved stronger than their aversion to "Yankee invaders." Their opinion seems to have changed in regard to these same *invaders*, as Pyrrhus did of the Romans when he came to know them better, leading him to say: "These *barbarians* seem no way barbarous." We are sure, indeed, that the better they know us, the better they will like us. It is certain that many enterprising traders from the North will like this region so well as to plant themselves here permanently, like the Goths if you will, who, having tasted of sunny Italy, could not be persuaded to let go their hold of it. I have not a doubt that Northern capital, skill, enterprize and energy are to be largely transplanted to this soil henceforth, to develop the State's magnificent resources, and open a new era in its history. When the rebellion now crumbling, has forever fallen, and minds now treason-poisoned have recovered their loyalty, and the enlightened sagacity of the masses has put Slavery out of the way as a blighting thing, and sturdy toil for a livelihood is counted not a reproach but an honor, and many-handed industry shall blithely lend itself to the varied tasks that will be sure to woo it, a future of prosperity for Tennessee will have opened that shall shame the very dreams of the visionary.

C. V. S.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Threatening Demonstration by the Rebel Army.

An Attempt to Advance in Force.

The Move Foiled and the Enemy Driven Back.

Gen. Meade Prepared to Give Battle.

COMMENTS ON THE LATE MOVEMENTS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Mr. E. A. PAUL sends the following to-night:

The enemy attempted to cross the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford last night, (Thursday,) in force, having artillery, infantry and cavalry.

They were driven back in disorder by Gen. CUSTER's Cavalry division.

The first report received at headquarters was to the effect that LEE's whole army was advancing, whereupon Gen. MEADE made preparations to give them battle.

No further demonstration was made by the enemy this morning.

The *Star*, to-day, has an editorial, which is supposed to have an official inspiration, which characterizes the retrograde movement of MEADE as a *fiasco* of the same sort as that which permitted LEE to escape from his dilemma at Williamsport, after the battle of Gettysburgh, and, like the retreat from Culpepper to Manassas. The writer asserts that MEADE was ordered to advance on LEE and give him battle wherever found; that so long as the Army of the Potomac is guided by its present leaders it will fail to inspire confidence in the public, and that the season for active operations has not closed.

The following is the article from the *Star* alluded to above. Its caption is: "The Army of the Potomac and its Hesitating Generals." It reads:

"So long as our army in this quarter continues to be guided by its present counsels in the field, it is now clear that it will fail to command public confidence. Though the movement amounted only to a reconnoissance in force, its purpose was certainly to give LEE battle wherever found.

There can be no mistake in this fact, though it is now sought to be denied. We know, further, that the season for active operations under active commanders in this section, has not closed, as is being represented more or less by newspapers. So if LEE, relying upon a continuance of the chronic hesitancy that has affected the councils of Gen. MEADE, ventures to reinforce LONGSTREET considerably from his own army, which he has yet time at least to attempt, the Government will promptly seek to make him pay dear for his temerity, as our Army of the Potomac is as ready at this moment to move again as it was when undertaking so to do a few days since."

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

All was quiet in front of the Army of the Potomac, to-day. Last night the enemy made a reconnoissance in force, consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, and crossed at Raccoon Ford with the probable intention of ascertaining our strength and position. But they were repulsed by a detachment of our cavalry corps, and rapidly retreated to the south side of the Rapidan.

We occupy Culpepper with a cavalry force.

THE FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Marches of the Corps—Its Past and Present Labors—Ruins of the War—Reserve Duty.

PROSPECT, GILES COUNTY, TENNESSEE, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

I wrote you last from Eastport, Mississippi, while the left wing Sixteenth army corps was crossing the Tennessee in rear of the Fifteenth, and moving to join the Army of the Cumberland. The crossing was effected in due season, and the several divisions moving on the direct line to Huntsville, when some cause produced a sudden deflection northward by different lines converging at Pulaski, a village seventy-five miles from Nashville, on the railroad to Decatur. From thence the Fifteenth corps and Gen. SHERMAN moved eastward thirty miles to Fayetteville, to which point the cars were running. Thence they were hurried on, and lost to us in the main army and in the glowing future.

The left wing, arriving two days later at Pulaski, met its inevitable fortune. We had picketed and built and guarded railroads, till, to escape, we shouldered our knapsacks and trudged gaily across the country for four weeks. At the end of this, an order—with a handsome apology, it is true, but still an order—and the *left* wing (ominous cognomen) must remain behind, and open the railroad from Columbia to Decatur. Gen. DODGE made his headquarters at Pulaski, and one brigade of growlers turned aside twelve miles to this place—a station with half a dozen deserted, or miserably occupied houses.

In the early part of this war we saw service. New-Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, Iuka and Corinth made a good record for 1862, and we willingly spent the Winter in garrison. But when we were kept there through all of Vicksburgh, it was severely felt, and we followed SHERMAN joyfully to a new campaign. After going so far, to be stopped and sent back to the old, dull work, is tough, Sir—very tough. The good soldier says, "Whatever *is* is right."

For our journey—the march of a column in the rear of an army resembles rather a great excursion, except in the beautiful facility of movement which system and discipline produce. True, nothing is undone which would render the approach of an enemy less speedy, or his repulse more certain. But the knowledge that the ground has been already cleared relieves the mind of that strained expectation which the contrary inspires, and divests the future of a dark uncertainty.

From Memphis along the Railroad to Corinth and Iuka, the movement of armies for two years has trodden out all husbandry. Great tracts of weeds around a stack of chimneys remind you of where a farm has been, and in a journey of one hundred miles we saw, perhaps, half-a-dozen fields of stunted grain, and twice as many spiritless attempts at cotton. In the towns and railway stations, a sickly life is kept up by traffic in the driblets of Northern goods which escape the meshes of the treasury and military restrictions. Some of these towns are beautiful, or were, and traces of intelligence and refinement are yet found. The people are thoroughly subdued.

Crossing the river introduced us to an abundance of meat and grain. Of all but these coarser necessaries of life a scarcity prevails (including intelligence,) amounting almost to destitution. Five dollars a yard for calico reminded us of the famine prices of the Confederacy proper. A general attempt to supply the want of sugar, by raising sorghum, resulted in an abundance of excellent molasses, free from the acid taste it sometimes bears, but no sugar. With one accord the people seem listless, and tired, and despondent of the war. This was the tenor of a mail captured *en route* to BRAGG's army. Complaints were universal. One old gentleman writes to his son that he "does not like to advise him to desert, but, that a deserter is quite a popular man in Tennessee now-a-days." Another old codger writes: "The Yankees are thick as locusts, but I have prayed the Lord soon to arrest their career."

Of general army movements I could write you almost as much from the bottom of a well. We hear from the front *via* Nashville, forty-five miles of the route by wagon-train. Gen. GRANT is busy with the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the Department of the Cumberland, removing large numbers of recusant officers, and sending thousands of worn-down mules north to recruit, and replacing them with fresh ones. We should have this road completed to the river by New-Years, but it is difficult to give this fact a positive significance in the military future. Apparently, we constitute that reserve which is now recognized as a necessary part of all armies, and are put here because we can be kept cheaply, and build the railroad because it will be useful to ourselves while we remain.

We were summoned here under a lively apprehension that only our coming could relieve the Army of the Cumberland from wintering further north. When we reached here, the Fifteenth corps was hurried forward under the belief that BRAGG had moved the bulk of his force toward BURNSIDE, and must be checked by a counter movement.

Both dangers have passed away, and now we shall see what we shall see.

W. S.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Rebel Repulse at Knoxville Confirmed.

FIGHTING NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP.

Capture of Four Guns by Our Forces.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4.

The following dispatch has been received at the military headquarters in this city:

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Nov. 30.

All well. The enemy was repulsed yesterday with heavy loss. Everything is going on well and we feel very confident.

Dispatches state that in the assault on Knoxville, on the 29th ult., the rebels lost over 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4.

Special dispatches from Cumberland Gap, dated Dec. 3, report that there was fighting yesterday at Walker's Ford, two miles from the Gap, between FOSTER's and LONGSTREET's cavalry.

In attempting to cross the Clinch River, we were repulsed with the loss of 50 men. We captured four guns.

Two of our surgeons were found murdered in Jonesville.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Attack Upon a Band of Guerrillas—Four of Them Killed and Sixty-two Made Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A well-planned and fortunate cavalry expedition from this place on Tuesday of this week resulted in the capture of a company of guerrillas belonging to WHITEY's battalion. The expedition consisted of three companies of cavalry: Company L, of the First North Carolina, commanded by Capt. GRAHAM; Company G, of the Twelfth New-York, Capt. GRAHAM, and Company D, of the same regiment, commanded by Capt. WEST, formerly of the Fourteenth New-York (Brooklyn) regiment, and a detachment of the Twenty-third New-York battery—all mounted and armed with pistols only—Capt. GRAHAM, of the North Carolina regiment, commanding the whole party. It started at about sunset, and after a rapid and circuitous march of 34 miles came in sight of the rebel camp—the pickets being captured, without a blow, some six miles this side. The body then formed in two parties; one under command of Capt. WEST, charging into the camp, the other making a detour and falling upon it in the rear. The enemy were completely surprised, and after a few moments of irregular firing, which resulted in two wounded on our side and four killed on theirs, the entire company surrendered, with the exception of about a half-dozen, who managed to escape. Unfortunately, their Captain was absent, and so not taken prisoner. Our party then returned to camp with a few horses and mules and 58 prisoners. A hundred stand of arms and a quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, which the cavalry were unable to bring in, were destroyed. The names of our wounded are Corp. JAMES BULCER, who has since died, and Private MILLER (slightly.) Lieut. WHITE, brother of the rebel Captain, was killed in the attack. Capt. GRAHAM, who commanded, has heretofore earned the reputation of a very dashing cavalry officer—a reputation which this little affair will very well sustain.

S.

GOV. VANCE'S MESSAGE.

The North Carolina Legislature assembled at Raleigh, N. C., on the 24th. We make some extracts from Gov. VANCE's Message:

The very important subject of feeding the poor, whose supporters and protectors are in the army, again demands our attention. The results of the past year's operations are most encouraging, and should serve to give our people confidence in the resources of their State. Great anxiety was felt last Fall, as you know, on the subject of food, and fears were entertained that suffering, if not actual starvation, would be witnessed in many quarters. Under the authority conferred upon me by your body, I purchased and stored away about 50,000 bushels of corn, 250,000 pounds of bacon, a quantity of rice, &c., which I expected would go but little way in supplying the general wants.

When the season closed and the new crop came in, however, to my surprise and gratification, I found that Maj. HOGG, Commissary of Subsistence, had only issued to the County Commissioners about one-third of the bacon, less than one-half the corn, and but very little of the rice. He reports still on hand some 70,000 pounds of bacon, having fed a number of negroes engaged on the public works, and sold to the army 100,000 pounds, with 20,000 bushels of corn. I have reason to believe that from various causes the crops this year have not been as abundant as usual, and that the public will be called on to do more than last season. But still I see no cause for alarm, and my last year's experience has encouraged me to believe that all can be fed from our own resources by proper prudence and economy. I respectfully recommend a liberal appropriation among the several counties, according to population, for this purpose, at least double that of last year, and that I be allowed to buy and store away corn, flour and bacon as heretofore.

* * * * *

Reports are submitted herewith of the operations of the Ordnance, Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments, which I trust you will find satisfactory. *The enterprise of running the blockade and importing army supplies from abroad has proved a complete success.* You will see from the report that large quantities of clothing, leather and shoes, lubricating oils, factry findings, sheet-iron and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dye-stuffs, blankets, cotton bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, &c., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Confederacy. *Two thousand and ten bales of cotton have been sent to Liverpool, the proceeds of which are deposited to the credit of the State, less the amount of expenses of the vessel.*

With what we have imported and the purchases in our home markets, I think I can safely say that the North Carolina troops will be comfortably clothed to January, 1865—should God, in His Providence, so long see fit to afflict us with a continuance of the war—except as to shoes and blankets. Neither the Ordnance nor Quartermaster's Departments placed too much reliance on foreign importation, but every effort has been made to stimulate home production. Both the quality and quantity of arms and munitions manufactured have been improved in the past twelve months.

* * * * *

We know at last precisely what we would get by submission, and therein has our enemy done us good service—abolition of Slavery, confiscation of property and territorial vassalage.

These are the terms to win us back. Now, when our brothers bleed and mothers and little ones cry for bread, we can point them back to the brick kilns of Egypt—thanks to Mr. SEWARD—plainly in view, and show them the beautiful clusters of Eschol which grew in the land of independence, whither we go to possess them. And we can remind them, too, how the pillar of fire and the cloud, the vouchsafed guidon of Jehovah, went ever before the hungering multitude, leading away, with apparent cruelty, from the fullness of servitude. With such a prospect before them our people will, as heretofore, come firmly up to the full measure of their duty if their trusted servants do not fail them. They will not crucify afresh their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put their gallant shades to open shame, by stopping short of full and complete national independence.

FROM THE SEABOARD.

The correspondent of the *State Journal*, at Kinston, has the following:

KINSTON, Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

I am sorry to inform you this morning that the reported capture of a portion of Capt. WHITE's company, belonging to Col. WHITFORD's battalion, turns out to be true.

They were flanked and surprised by the enemy's cavalry, that came out of Washington, and twenty-five to forty were taken captives. The Yankees all made good their escape.

A few shots, I learn, were exchanged by the parties, in which two Yankees were severely wounded, but taken off by them.

I am told that our men attempted to burn their arms by setting on fire a lot of fodder, but failed in their undertaking.

BUTLER is certainly in Newbern; he arrived there on Friday last, and was to leave to-day for Washington, N. C. He has paid a visit to Barrington's Ferry, on the north side of the Neuse.

The War in Louisiana and Texas.

From the Atlanta, (Ga.,) Confederacy.

We are indebted to Mr. WARREN ADAMS, a resident of Texas, for some valuable and extremely interesting news from our friends on the west side of the Mississippi.

The following is his account of the battle of the 3d November, between GREEN's brigade and the advance of FRANKLIN's column. The Yankee advance, consisting of 2,200 men, was about five miles ahead of the main body, posted in a belt of trees, in the midst of an extensive and level prairie. Gen. GREEN formed his line, placing the infantry in the centre, his cavalry forming the wings. The infantry advanced at a double quick, and the cavalry at a gallop, thus completely encircling the clump of timber. None of the Yankees stood ten minutes after the advance of our troops. Such as started to run first escaped. The balance were cut to pieces or captured. GREEN's command numbered only 1,300 men. The enemy were completely routed, throwing away guns, knapsacks, and all other impediments to their flight. They left 500 dead and wounded on the field. Our loss was 112 in all. They lost their colors and a splendid steel 12-pounder Parrott. The approach of the main body prevented the capture of all their artillery. Their wounded were left by our men upon the field, being correctly considered as an encumbrance. The prisoners number 653 men, of whom are one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and eleven Captains. The General in command must have been among the first and fleetest of the skedaddlers.

GREEN's brigade is SIBLEY's old command, composed of Texans and Louisianians, the same who fought the battles of Valverde and Galveston. Disheartened by this disaster, FRANKLIN's famous column has retreated to New-Orleans, and a Yankee soldier is not to be found between the Atchafalaya and Donaldsonville.

The Louisiana planters are returning to their homesteads, and making preparations to gather in and grind their crops. They do not fear to be molested any more this season.

Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, who has of late displayed military qualities of the highest order, expresses his fixed determination to stop trade on the Mississippi. He has planted heavy batteries at different commanding points, and we may soon look for stirring times along the banks of the Father of Waters.

There has never been the like of the crops in Texas this year. The country will not consume half the grain which has been gathered in. Owing to the Federal occupation of Louisiana, the planters of Texas cultivated this year larger fields of sugar-cane. Though not of larger growth than common, the cane is full of juice, and yields an extraordinary quantity of saccharine. The people look upon this as a Divine interposition in their favor.

Gen. MAGRUDER is using with no niggard hand the immense resources at his disposal, in strengthening the defences of the Texan coast and frontier. He does his work thoroughly and much to the gratification of the people.

On this side of the river, Mr. ADAMS tells us, he was informed by an officer of WIRT ADAMS' cavalry, that Baton Rouge is entirely free from the Yankees. The headquarters of our cavalry pickets are now in the town. Some time since there was a grand fight there between the niggers and the whites. The niggers clamored for pay, and, when paid, declared they were not paid as much as their white-skinned brethren. The ill-feeling created a row; the darkies fired upon the whites, killing about fifty, when the Yankees formed, pitched into the sable crowd, and massacred the greater portion of them. Those who survived were disarmed and ironed. Two days after this "lamentable" occurrence the Federal force at Baton Rouge left, horse, foot and dragoons, for Natchez. There is no doubt of the accuracy of this statement.

Gen. MAGRUDER has sent the colors captured at Sabine Pass to Richmond, in charge of one of the Irish heroes who drove the armada back. This brave fellow, we understand, is a private soldier, who was conspicuous for his conduct in the engagement. The act is characteristic of MAGRUDER's chivalrous and princely character, and reveals why it is his men are so zealous in his service, and so emulous in acts of daring. We are gratified to learn that the fortunate color-bearer is safe on his journey, and will pass through Atlanta in a two or two.

Important Information Concerning Volunteering in New-York.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 4.

Important information respecting volunteer recruiting, in answer to an application through a Commission appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, composed of Hon. ERASTUS KELLOGG, Hon. JAMES A. BELL and WILLIAM H. BOGART, Esq., has been received. The War Department has consented to the following propositions in relation to procuring volunteers under the President's Proclamation, dated Oct. 17, 1863, calling for 300,000 men:

First—That quotas be apportioned to towns and wards in the several Congressional Districts of the State of New-York, and that assurance be given to such towns and wards as may furnish their full quota of volunteers under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men that they will be exempt from the pending draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

Second—That the several towns and wards shall receive credit for all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, and the number so credited shall be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call.

Third—That the Governor be authorized to raise complete companies of infantry, to be sent to such regiments in the field as have less than their proper number of company organizations. This, however, confers no authority to consolidate regiments.

The State Election.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The following is the official State canvass, as declared this afternoon by the State canvassers:

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Henry R. Selden, 313,327; William F. Allen, 283,532.

Secretary of State—Chauncey M. Depew, 314,347; Daniel B. St. John, 284,942.

Comptroller—Lucius Robinson, 314,236; Sanford E. Church, 284,849.

Attorney-General—John Cochrane, 313,865; Marshall B. Champlin, 284,762.

Treasurer—George W. Schuyler, 314,303; Wm. B. Lewis, 284,618.

State Engineer—Wm. B. Taylor, 314,632; Van R. Richmond, 284,758.

Canal Commissioner—Benjamin F. Bruce, 313,840; William W. Wright, 284,984.

Inspector of State Prisons.—James K. Bates, 314,093; David B. Mc Neil, 284,980.

Hon. Archibald C. Niven is declared elected State Senator in the Ninth District by sixteen majority.

Condition of the Union Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The *Bulletin* publishes a private letter from a prisoner in Libby Prison, which came through without the inspection of the rebel officers, dated Nov. 16. It says: "The rebels have again reduced our rations. We now receive per diem three-fourths of a pound of corn bread and one gill of rice to ten men and as much water as we can drink. Meat was stopped a week ago. The rebels allow us to receive letters, but won't let us write complaints to the North if they can help it."

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Weather Favorable for Military Operations.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

GEN. BRAGG RELIEVED BY GEN. HARDEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The weather is mild, and the roads have been drying during the past week. This is most favorable for the rapid march of our relieving column, which is probably within reach of LONGSTREET to-night.

A number of refugees from Walker County, Ga., came in to-day. They represent that a perfect reign of terror prevails in Northern Georgia. Males of all ages are conscripted, and all supplies are impressed. The citizens are escaping to the mountains.

Gen. BRAGG has been relieved by Gen. HARDEE, who is making desperate efforts to patch up the shattered army and assume the offensive.

Nothing new from Knoxville.

News from Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 4.

The steamer *Silver Moon*, from Memphis, with 600 bales of cotton, passed here to-day for Cincinnati.

Last night, Hon. Mr. CHASE, of Michigan, and Gen. GREGOR, of Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic Union meeting here.

Memphis dates to the 2d state that Gen. HURLBURT had ordered all merchants in Memphis, not having authority from headquarters to sell military clothing, to send their stocks north of the line.

The Conservative Union National Committee.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.

The Conservative Union National Committee met at the Burnet House at 3 o'clock.

Gov. WM. B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, was made Chairman *pro tem.*

Hon. A. M. KENDALL was elected permanent President of the Committee. WILLIAM C. HURD, of New York, was elected permanent Treasurer.

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock in the large hall. The Convention was addressed during its session by the following-named gentlemen:

Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky; J. P. Faurot, of New-York; Lieut.-Gov. Jacob, of Kentucky; Wm. C. Hurd, of New-York; Gen. Leslie Combs, A. Norton, of Texas; J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio; Samuel T. Williams, of Maryland; J. C. Phillips, of Ohio; Hamilton Pope, of New-York; John H. James, of Ohio; J. Brunner, of Kentucky; Paul Shipman, of Louisville; Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee; R. F. Stevens, of New-York; and many others.

Letters were read from Hon. John Bell Robinson of Pennsylvania, Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, Washington Hunt of New-York, Hon. Linn Childs and Hon. Edward Riddler of Massachusetts, Hon. W. Read of Pennsylvania, Gov. Trumble and Hon. John L. Thayer of Ohio, Hon. Gilbert C. Walker of Illinois, Hon. John R. Huston of Kentucky, Gov. Colby of Vermont, Hon. C. B. Calvert of Maryland. Hon. B. Daais Nixon of New-York, and many others.

All expressed the greatest interest in the success of this movement, and nearly all the earnest desire for the nomination of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN by this Convention. In deference to these numerous expressions in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the subject of his nomination was before the Convention for its consideration, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Hon. J. B. BRUNNER:

Resolved, That this Convention of Consultation adopts and reaffirms the Kentucky platform of 1863, and suggests to the Conservative Union National Committee the name of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for the next Presidency, and recommend to the said Committee to take such action in regard to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President as they may deem expedient.

During the discussion, the names of Hon. W. B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, Gen. LESLIE COMBS and Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETT were mentioned with great interest for Vice-President.

To-day the National Committee convened, and adopted the following resolution upon motion of HAMILTON POPE, of Kentucky.

Whereas, The Advisory Convention held in Cincinnati on the 4th inst., having recommended to this Convention the name of G. B. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency and none for the Vice-Presidency, and it being deemed advisable to have a future meeting of this Committee for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency; therefore

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to a meeting of this Committee, to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 23d of this month, and that all members be earnestly requested to attend in that city for the consideration of the resolution and such action as may be deemed advisable.

The permanent Secretary of the Committee is Mr. STEVENS, of New-York.

Cincinnati Items.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4.

The reward for the capture of MORGAN has been increased to $5,000.

Gen. COX has been relieved from duty at Cincinnati, and ordered to report at Knoxville.

Capt. HUTT and others, recently before a court-martial here, have been ordered to Washington for disposition.

The arrangements for the great Sanitary Fair are progressing satisfactorily, and the Fair promises to be a great success.

The trade in cotton between Memphis and Arkansas has been broken up by guerrillas, who plunder the people of their cotton, destroy it, and conscript the owners.

Cotton was quoted in Memphis on the 1st inst. at 42c.@70c. cash.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Dec. 4.

In the House to-day the rules were suspended to allow the introduction of a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the transactions of the State Provisional Government. The resolution passed.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 4.

Seventy-eight rebel prisoners escaped from Camp Douglas on Wednesday night, by digging a tunnel from the barracks to an outside fence. Between twenty and thirty of them were retaken up to last evening.

Colored Cavalry.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Secretary of War has authorized Gov. ANDREW to recruit a regiment of colored cavalry in Massachusetts.

Marine Disaster.

CHATHAM, Mass., Friday, Dec. 4.

The brig *Lagrange*, from Franklin for New-York, went ashore on Bearse Shoal on Wednesday, and is full of water. Crew saved.

Military Courtesies.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The New-Iberia (La.) correspondent of the *Traveller* writes under date of Nov. 19: "Last night the Seventy fifth New-York regiment presented Gen. WEITZEL with a magnificent sabre. Fine speeches and music were the order of the evening. Taken in all, there is not a happier set of men than Gen. WEITZEL and his command."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The contest for the Speakership has ceased to be exciting. COLFAX has it all his own way. He goes into caucus with about eighty-five votes pledged. HAWKINS TAYLOR, of Iowa, has the start for Door-keeper, and NOAH BROOKS, of California, the inside track for Postmaster. The chief contest now is for the Clerkship, between GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky; MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania; FESSENDEN, of Maine; and BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Letters from officers in Gen. BANKS' army say that large quantities of cotton are being discovered daily, by reconnoitering parties, in the interior of the State. Owners are very anxious to get it to market and to sell it for greenbacks. Preparations are being made to remove that nearest our lines to the river for shipment. The preponderating sentiment in the portion of Texas traversed by our army is represented to be Union.

THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Commission to investigate the affairs of the Medical Department, have finished their report. It is in the hands of the Secretary of War. That it bears heavily on the management of the Medical Bureau and certain of its officers, is to describe it mildly. It will be called for by Congress.

VISITORS TO THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

A party of distinguished military officers, accompanied by their wives, to-day visited the Russian war vessels at anchor off Alexandria. They were entertained sumptuously by the Russian Vice-Admiral and his officers. A salute of fifteen guns honored the visit.

THE TREATMENT OF CONTRABANDS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Gen. WADSWORTH is here, preparing his report of investigations in the Southwest, preparatory to a better governmental policy with respect to contrabands.

CLERICAL HELP IN DEMAND.

Most of the Secretaries, in their reports, will ask for an increase in their clerical force. The Paymaster-General alone will ask for eighty additional clerks. A large additional force will also be asked for by the Quartermaster-General, Commissioner of Pensions, and Second and Third Auditors.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

Vice-President HAMLIN and family have arrived. He has rented a house for the session.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members met this evening in caucus at the Capitol. About sixty were present. None of the Border State men, except out-and-out Copperheads, were present. After an interchange of views, Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved that an organization be effected, whereupon Mr. KING, of Missouri, was chosen Chairman. The caucus then adjourned to meet to-morrow night, when a general programme will be adopted. The impression is that no nominations will be made.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 386.—The time for enlisting recruits in the regular army, under the provisions of General Orders of June 25, 1863, and No. 338 of October 16, 1863, current series from this Office, is hereby extended to June 25, 1864, during which the *extra* bounty of $300 will be paid.

By order Secretary War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Official: R. WILLIAMS A. A. G.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

A notice is published this morning for a meeting of the Union members of the House of Representatives to-morrow evening, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Speaker, and other officers of the House of Representatives.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, who has been for some time on leave of absence, reported this morning to the Navy Department in person.

THE PENNSYLVANIA QUOTA OF TROOPS.

Gov. CURTIN has submitted for the approval of the President, a plan for raising troops in Pennsylvania, which, it is said, if acceded to, will place that State among the foremost in filling the required quota.

CAUCUS OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Opposition members of the House of Representatives, about fifty in number, had a free conversation to-night at the Capitol. Representative KING, the only Border State man present, presided. The Border State men also had a consultation to-night. No definite action was taken with regard to the election of officers of the House.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The number of invalid pensions granted by the Pension Office, during the month of November just closed, was 2,095. The number of pensions to widows, mothers and orphans allowed during the same month was 2,002. Total number for November, 4,097. The number of invalid cases allowed exceeds the number of new cases filed for the month by 1,062.

ACCIDENT TO THE SASSACUS.

The United States steamer *Sassacus*, yesterday while towing down the Potomac in the evening another vessel, was run into near Mount Vernon by the brig *Alice Lee*, of Wilmington, Del., bound up with a load of lumber. The wheelhouse of the *Sassacus* was torn off and the wheel was injured, and four of her men fell overboard—two of whom were rescued by the brig, which was also damaged. The *Sassacus* returned to the Navy-yard for repairs.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Admiral STRINGHAM has been ordered to relieve Commodore MONTGOMERY in the command of the Charlestown Navy-yard, and Commodore MONTGOMERY has been ordered to relieve Commodore HARWOOD at the Washington Navy-yard.

APPOINTMENTS.

J. W. DEEBLE, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Storekeeper of the Washington Navy-yard, in place of GEORGE N. BEALE.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Official statistics show a much more favorable condition of our foreign trade than has been generally supposed. The balance is largely in our favor for each of the three years of the war.

THE THIRD AUDITOR.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury, Mr. ATKINSON, who has been confined two weeks by sickness, has resumed his duties. The business thus unavoidably delayed will be at once transacted.

CONCERNING BOUNTIES TO NINE MONTHS MEN.

The Secretary of War has given his decision to Hon. E. B. FRENCH, the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, in cases recently submitted by Messrs. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & Co., of Philadelphia, that the nine months volunteers of several States, who were called out under the first section of the act of July 17, 1862, are not entitled to the sum of $25 bounty and the $2 premium. The amount involved in this question is several millions of dollars, and as various Paymasters throughout the country have paid many of the regiments from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Rhode Island and other States, they are peculiarly interested. The several State Military Departments are also involved, as well as some 30,000 troops who have served for nine months. The Second Auditor has also decided that the $25 advanced bounty should be paid by the mustering officer to a recruit when mustered in, as well as the premium. Satisfactory proofs, therefore, must be furnished that the soldier was not paid that bounty, or the settlement cannot receive the confirmation of the Second Comptroller. It is probable that at an early day in the approaching session Congress will take action on the whole subject of bounties.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Cessation of the Fire Against Sumter.

The Bombardment of the Other Forts Commenced.

MORE SHELLS THROWN INTO THE CITY.

DUPLICITY OF THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The United States supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut. WM. H. WEST commanding, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, from Charleston Bar Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

She brought back the Marine battalion, comprising 200 men, and several refugees from St. John's River, Fla., who represented that State to be in a starving condition.

She also brought one of the rebel party who attempted to blow up the *Ironsides*—ROBERT SCOTT by name, formerly of New-York.

Lieut. WEST reports that Gen. GILLMORE still continued to throw shells into Charleston at the rate of twenty per day, and it was evident that they were doing considerable damage. The shells were seen to burst at night.

All the inhabitants of Charleston had been removed to the rear of the city.

The firing on Sumter had ceased, and Gen. GILLMORE was turning his attention to the forts inside the harbor.

A terrific fire was kept up on Fort Johnson.

On the reception of the news of GRANT's victories, on Tuesday, our army and navy fired grand salutes. Soon afterward the rebel batteries opened fire, which was vigorously going on when the *Massachusetts* left.

The rebels had heretofore kept a hospital flag flying from the Moultrie House, and, of course, our forces respected it and avoided firing upon it. But a few days ago the rebels commenced tearing down the Moultrie House and revealed to our forces a formidable battery, which had been erected behind it while it was under the protection of the hospital flag.

No flag now floats over Sumter, and only an occasional shot is fired from its ruins.

On Thursday last the land batteries engaged the rebel forts on James and Sullivan Islands, for several hours. The firing was very heavy.

The weather, up to the 30th ult. had been stormy, and the navy, in consequence, inactive.

Capt. J. M. BRADFORD has been appointed Fleet-Captain, *vice* EMMONS relieved.

REPORTS VIA BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, in a letter dated off Charleston, Nov. 28, says:

"One or two rebel batteries on James Island have been completely demolished by our immense shoal shell. Sumter received an awful pounding yesterday. One of our heavy shot struck upon the inside of the wall, and sent an immense quantity of it into the sea below. The walls are so broken up now that we have a fine view through them.

Last night a Sergeant and ten privates of a Georgia regiment, stationed on James Island, made good their escape during the darkness, and surrendered themselves to our forces on Folly Island. They state that the Charlestonians and the rebel troops are almost in a state of panic. All kinds of eatables were scarce and enormously high. They say the South cannot hold out many months longer. The poor people were in a state of starvation in Charleston and Savannah."

State of Feeling in the West.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, Nov. 30, 1863.

Having just returned from a trip to the West, of nearly one thousand miles, I thought I would give you my experience and a few facts which I collected on my journey. I was some time in Egypt, Illinois, and was there during the election, but from the time I left here until I returned, on the 10th inst., I did not hear one Copperhead open his mouth to advocate his cause, nor did I hear a political argument from the time I left until I returned. Having lived more than thirty-five years in the West, I have traveled much, but in all my experience I never saw so much to encourage the friends of the Union and discourage its enemies, both in the West and in the South, as the result of the last elections, together with the victories of our noble army, whom God bless. Another fact I wish to state, is that I was in Dayton, Ohio, on the 7th inst., the day the farmers brought in supplies of wood, flour, meat, vegetables, &c., for the families of our brave volunteers; such a sight I never before witnessed—the streets of that city nearly filled—and then to see the spirit of the people—flags on almost every vehicle, and some of them literally covered over with them. All of this done, too, at the home of that arch traitor, VALLANDIGHAM. What a rebuke to that traitor, and all others of his class. While I was in Egypt, a Union man made a suggestion which I think worthy of consideration. He proposed that every county, at its county seat, should erect a monument, and that the names of all those who fall in the present contest for the maintenance of liberty, be inscribed thereon, that generations to come might read of their noble deeds, and be emulated to suffer death as their fathers suffered, to maintain that liberty which is now their heritage. Another fact that is worthy of notice is, that the colored people of this city, (Alexandria,) of whom we have nearly six thousand, the greater portion of whom were formerly slaves, are conducting themselves well, proving they appreciate their liberation from Slavery. They have put up several hundred small buildings at their own expense, out of their earnings, and are establishing, with some little assistance, churches and schools for their children. Drunkenness is almost unknown among them, and their good conduct is disarming almost the prejudice of every one. "This is God's work, and it is marvelous in our eyes."

WILLIAM SILVEY.

High-Handed Action of the Coal Dealers.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The *Bulletin* publishes the following:

"We learn this afternoon, from an agent of a steamship company, that he has been endeavoring to-day to purchase 1,000 tons of coal, but thus far unsuccessfully. He has received information that a meeting of coal operators was held last evening, at which it was resolved, in order to keep up the present high prices, to suspend mining operations. The suspension was to commence immediately; but it was finally determined that it should not commence until the 14th of December."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

Stocks weak. Pennsylvania State Fives 99½; Reading Railroad, 59⅝; Long Island Railroad, 40; Morris Canal, 67⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 69⅛. Gold, 152¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator L. Trumbull, Illinois; Hon. R. B. Church and Judge A. B. Olen and wife, Troy; Hon. J. Tucker, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Col. Z. H. Benton, Pennsylvania, and Capt. W. H. Merriam, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Geo. Hartsuff, U. S. A.; Hon. H. F. Sweetser, Pennsylvania; Hon. L. Ward, Wisconsin; D. H. Brigham, Massachusetts; J. H. Lathrop, Washington, and H. B. Hayes, Colorado, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. O. A Chapman, Vermont; Hon. W. D. Washburn, Massachusetts; Judge Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Maj. Herrick, U. S. Volunteers; Dr. Jewett and wife, U. S. Navy; J. Anderson and family, London; and W. C. Beardsley, Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting in the City.

Recruiting in this City, under the new call for volunteers is getting to be quite brisk, the number enlisting being daily on the increase. The war meeting held at the Cooper Institute will doubtless give an impetus to the business, the effects of which will be seen during the coming week. The City bounty of $300 was stopped on Wednesday, the funds having run out, but Mr. Blunt replenished the coffers so as to be able to resume payment on Thursday. The Assistant Provost-Marshal Gen. Hayes yesterday read a dispatch from the War Department, saying that enlistments for the regular army in this City would be credited to the quota of New-York, and that the usual premium of $15 and $25 would be paid to those furnishing recruits for the regular army as well as for the volunteer regiments. There is a difficulty, however, about recruits for the regular army getting the City bounty of $300. Mr. Blunt declines paying the bounty except upon the certificate of one of the Provost-Marshals that the man was duly enlisted, while Gen. Hayes has issued an order to the Provost-Marshals not to enlist soldiers for the regular army. This order was necessary to prevent confusion in the discharge of the duties properly belonging to the Provost-Marshals, but some arrangement will be made by which soldiers enlisting for the regular service can receive the City bounty. The Government has consented to the enlistment of soldiers for the new regiments now in process of formation in this City, although the call for volunteers was to fill up old regiments in the field. There are three new artillery and four new cavalry regiments now recruiting in the City, but no more new regiments will be authorized.

The Metropolitan Cavalry Regiment.

The enthusiastic meeting which took place Thursday evening at Cooper Institute has already induced several of our most influential citizens to promote volunteering. The Metropolitan cavalry regiment, which is to be under the command of Col. Julius B. Herman, will receive an appropriation of an "extra bounty," and there is no doubt that it will be filled up in a very short time. The Committee of Organization, among whom we notice prominent gentlemen of every political party, including the Mayor Elect, C. Godfrey Gunther, are appointing collectors in each Ward to receive subscriptions to the "Extra Bounty Fund." Chas. J. Chickhaus, Esq., was yesterday appointed as collector in the First Ward by the following letter. Mr. Wm. H. Field, of the Comptroller's office, is Treasurer. He is a gentleman of finest character, and his name is a sufficient guarantee that the funds subscribed will be properly appropriated:

Comptroller's Office, New-York, Dec. 4, 1863,
Chas. T. Chickhaus, Esq., No. 176 Broadway:

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that you are appointed Collector in the First Ward, for all subscriptions to the "*Extra Bounty Fund*," which is to be appropriated to the raising of a "Metropolitan Cavalry Regiment," under the command of Col. Julius B. Herman.

You will address to me a weekly return of the subscriptions, which will be published in the newspapers. I hope you will succeed in your patriotic endeavors, as all our fellow countrymen understand now the urgent necessity to fill up our quota before January next.

Yours, very respectfully,
WM. H. FIELD, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION.

Benjamin Field,
Daniel F. Tiemann,
Wm. M. Tweed,
John Clancey,
Anthony Eickhoff,
Wm. H. Field,
C. Godfrey Gunther,
Orison Blunt,
John Van Buren,
Wm. W. Peck,
Francis I. A. Boole.

Board of City Canvassers.

The Aldermen as City Canvassers met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued their labors. The returns from the Eighteenth Ward were canvassed complete, Alderman Ottiwell reading off the figures. For Mayor, the vote is as follows: Gunther, 2,251; Blunt, 1,754; Boole, 733; Gunther over Blunt, 497, and over Boole, 1,518. Parts of the Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards were canvassed, and the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning. The only question of doubt to be settled by the official canvass is the vote for Councilmen in the Sixth Senatorial District, where two Republicans, Messrs. Jaques and Opdyke—are undoubtedly elected, and another, Mr. Pangburn, is believed to be beaten by Mr. McGrath, Democrat, and present incumbent, by a very small majority.

The Homicide at the Pewter Mug—The Prisoner Nixon—The Murderer Jefferds.

John H. Nixon, the one-legged soldier who shot Wm. N. Brown, proprietor of the Pewter Mug, a few weeks since, will have his trial at the present term of the Court of Sessions, which convenes on Monday next. H. L. Clinton, Esq., will act as his counsel. Since the homicide Nixon has been confined in the Tombs, where his deportment has been such as to secure the respect of the keepers and all with whom he has come in contact. He expresses great regret for the fatal result of the affray, which he says was unintentional, he having no design to kill Mr. Brown, who was an entire stranger to him, but merely to protect himself against a renewal of what he says was an utterly unprovoked assault.

Among other prisoners at the Tombs who will probably be tried at the present term, are five or six of the July rioters, who are charged with murder in connection with the outrages perpetrated upon the colored people.

Charles M. Jefferds, the hero of the Walton and Mathews' murders, still remains at the Tombs, which has so long been his residence that it would seem to be a not unpleasant change for him to be taken out, if it were only to be hanged. His case still hangs fire in the Court of Appeals, where it is likely to remain until the prisoner dies a natural death. The Court have ordered a new argument on the motion for a new trial, the argument made in October having been either misunderstood, unappreciated or forgotten.

Riot at South Amboy.

South Amboy has had some excitement during this week. The laboring employes of the Camden and Amboy Railroad struck, marched through the streets with clubs, &c., and beat all who would not join them. They made brutes of themselves and are disentitled to any concessions by the Company. There are men enough to be had at the advanced prices the Company offers, and it is to be hoped that not one of the drunken, ruffianly vagabonds who made a business of it, to assault respectable and unoffending citizens, will be again employed. The officers of the road should see to it that these fellows have no more work. They for a time were entire masters of the situation, there being no "locusts" at South Amboy to deter or punish them. They stopped all business on the road, delayed the trains, beat innocent men, and were supreme until Sheriff Cox, of New-Brunswick, arrived with a small force, when the mob were beaten, some arrested, and the balance dispersed. The mob was composed of the vilest and most cowardly material—drunken, debauched, villainous scum—who, until they were employed by the Road, never earned ever fifty cents per day, and were set wild and insolent at the engagement of one hundred. Thieves encouraged these fellows; disorganizers were at the bottom of their movement. The Company owe it to the public to see that not one man engaged in the outrages has a day's work on the road again. Employes of higher grades have temporarily undertaken to discharge the interrupted duties, and they are well armed themselves, and are protected by a militia company from Trenton.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at half past 3 P. M., Wm. B. Crosby, Esq., in the Chair, assisted by James Lennox, Francis Hall and Peletiah Perit, Esqs.

Rev. Dr. Spring read the eleventh chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer.

Four new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two were in Kansas, one in Missouri, and one in Ohio.

Communications were received from E. B. Bentley, Esq., Secretary of Virginia Bible Society, saying that the books granted to Federal prisoners in Richmond will be faithfully distributed, and in regard to the circulation of the Scriptures in Virginia; from Rev. Levi Thorn, of North Carolina, asking 100,000 volumes for the North Carolina troops in the Confederate army, the application being recommended by Gov. Vance, and other gentlemen of high character; from E. H. Porter, Esq., President of the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Societies, asking books to supply Gen. Bragg's army; from Rev. Antonio Jose Martinez, Taos, in regard to distribution of the Scriptures in New-Mexico; from Rev. R. Holden, Bahia, stating some improvement in circulating the Scriptures in Brazil; from Rev. James Hickey and Mr. M. W. Starr, Jr., of Monterey, with encouraging statements from Mexico; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, with a pleasing account of Bible distribution on the Nile; from Rev. E. E. Hall, Florence, as to Bible work in Italy; from Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, India, two letters giving account of a Bible tour in Hyderabad and on the Godavery River; from Andrew Muir, Esq., St. Petersburgh, in regard to final revision of the Revel-Esthonian Testament, and asking permission to print 20,000 on account of this Society; from Rev. Dr. Butler, Nynee Tal, sending his financial account, returning thanks for aid from this Society, sending the journal of the colporteur, and requesting books; from Rev. H. Ballentine, Ahmednuggur, in regard to Bible work in that region, and asking authority to employ a colporteur in behalf of this Society, under supervision of the missionaries, which was granted.

Grants of books were made to the Freedman's Association, for Newbern, N. C.; to the American Seamen's Friend Society, Russian Testaments in Honolulu; to the Methodist Missionary Society for their mission in India; 4,500 Testaments were granted for soldiers in Kentucky; 15,000 Testaments and twelve Bibles to the Christian Commission for Louisville, and 1,000 Bibles for hospitals at Nashville; books in Spanish, for Acapulco, Mexico; eight volumes for the Blind, with numerous smaller grants; 100,000 volumes were granted for troops and destitute persons in North Carolina; and 50,000 for supply of the Confederate army and others in the Southwest, and 300 Bibles for rebel prisoners at Point of Rocks, Maryland.

The entire number of volumes granted at this meeting was over 167,882.

A new agent was appointed to Western Kentucky and one for Mexico.

Scientific.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Association was held on Thursday evening, Prof. Tillman in the Chair, and Prof. Garvey, Secretary.

During the hour devoted to miscellaneous subjects, a steam valve and cut-off was exhibited and examined, as was also a new fire-arm, the invention of a Connecticut gentleman. He claimed that it would outreach all infantry firing, and that it could be fired with great rapidity, and with perfect precision. The Association seemed to think that it had sufficient merit to examine into it, and it was, accordingly, with the cut-off, referred to a Committee.

An improved electro-magnetic machine was also exhibited, and called forth a brief but interesting discussion.

A paper was read upon our "Iron-clad Navy," which was ordered on file.

The regular subject for discussion—"Tinned-lined Lead Pipe"—being called, Mr. Shaw, of the firm of Willard & Shaw, of this City, read a highly interesting paper, giving the testimony of several eminent chemists as to the deleterious use of lead in pipes for conveying water or other liquids for the use of man. He also gave an interesting account of the improved manufacture, and exhibited specimens of the tinned-lined pipe, which were uniformly covered on the inside with ten per cent. of tin. The Association expressed their unanimous opinion that the use of the ordinary lead pipe was positively dangerous to health. Mr. Shaw was interrupted whilst giving a description of the chemical effects of the lead by several eminent chemists present, and who fully agreed with him, but desired to know the operation of making this improved tinned pipe.

Mr. Shaw explained by the aid of large drawings the *modus operandi*. He said the lead was formed into a hollow cylinder, having a space for the tin. By casting the lead around a large steel core, and when the lead became partially cool the core was removed and a smaller one substituted of the diameter of the inside of the pipe intended to be made, the space then remaining between this core, and the cylinder of lead was filled with pure block tin, and after setting a few moments, by the application of hydraulic pressure, the tin and lead were forced through a die upon the core, and as the lead always presses from the circumference to the centre, it always produces the pipe uniformly coated. In answer to a question he said that the tin could be put on to any desired thickness, but that they had found ten per cent. of tin to be sufficient to form a protecting coat to the lead, and, at the same time, give the pipe additional strength. In regard to price, he said that it could be furnished at the same price per running foot as the lead. As the members could not understand how pure tin, which is expensive, could be added to the lead pipe and still be furnished at the price of the lead, Mr. Shaw said that tin is just five times the strength of lead, and that where the "union" was formed between the tin and lead, it produced an alloy that was even stronger, and by that means they were enabled to make the pipe enough lighter or thinner by using this process, so that it brought the price per foot of each pipe precisely the same.

Profs. Everet, Tillman, Garney, Drs. Richardson, Parmelee, and several other scientific men expressed the opinion that it was a perfect method of effecting the object desired. Prof. Garvey gave an amusing and interesting statement of his experience in introducing new articles to commerce, and to the use of workmen, who pay generally little attention to anything outside of a daily routine duty; and there were many ignorant men in all trades, and the plumbers were not to be excepted, who always thought improvements brought additional labor. But in this particular case the labor, to a certain extent, is reduced, and any man having sufficient knowledge to make a joint can, with certainty, make it with this improved tinned pipe, and he was of opinion that its introduction would be exceedingley rapid. On motion, the "Chemistry of Lead Pipe" was referred to three of our eminent chemists to report upon next Thursday evening, when the same subject is to be continued, in connection with the "Bursting of Guns," which latter discussion will be of peculiar interest.

The Polytechnic Institution is the only scientific debating Society in this City. It is open to the public, free, and many of our most learned and scientific citizens attend regularly, and participate in the various discussions. All inventors having improvements to show, and willing to subject them to the test of unbiassed, but severe criticism, will find an opportunity here.

Weekly Report of Emigrant Commissioners.

Number of Emigrants arrived to Nov. 25, 1863	144,121
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to Dec. 2	2,398
Total	146,519
To same date in 1862	69,499

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Number of inmates in Institution—Ward's Island	875	617	774	873

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863		$17,744 78
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 25	$306,943 46	
Received since to Dec. 2, for commutation of passengers, &c	7,570 15	—314,513 61
Total		$332,258 39
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 25, 1863	$306,190 56—	
No. payments on Nov. 25		—306,190 56
Balance in bank		$26,067 83

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

County Volunteer Committee.—A glaring attempt to defrud a recruit out of $270 was laid before Mr. Blunt, the Chairman of this Committee, yesterday. Complaint was made by the wife of an enlisted man that the broker who had induced her husband to enlist had given him only $30, after positively promising to give him the full County bounty of $300. The broker, named Malloy, appeared and attempted to justify his conduct, but under the searching inquiries put by Mr. Blunt, he prevaricated and finally stultified himself. Mr. Blunt quickly gave him the alternative of paying the balance of $270, due to the wife of the cheated recruit, or of not being allowed to transact business any further with the Committee. The latter condition involved the possibility of a suit against the broker by the wife of his victim. The broker speedily made up his mind to refund the money he had wrongfully withheld, and with considerable perturbation paid it over to the complainant. Mr. Blunt is fully determined that no recruit shall be wronged of a cent, if he can help it.

Woman's Infirmary Association.—This is the title of a new charitable society just organized in this City, the objects of which, as stated in the act of incorporation, are "to establish and carry on an Infirmary or Hospital for Women, to treat them for, and aim to cure of, diseases peculiar to women." The Association was incorporated in October last, and a Committe has been appointed, with Dr. J. W. Mitchell as chairman, to procure subscriptions for the permanent establishment and maintenance of the institution. Among the Directors of the Institution are Ex-Judge Edmonds, Benj. F. Pinckney, Charles F. Pinckney, D. D. Smith, Godfrey W. Leake, and others. It is proposed to locate the building on Washington Heights, north of the Central Park. The institution is to be under the control of the Homeopathists, and the treatment will be in accordance with that school of practice. There is plenty of room for a benevolent institution of this kind, and the followers of Hahnemann are sufficiently numerous in this community to warrant the enterprise.

An Old Dodge Revived.—On Wednesday evening last, about half-past six o'clock, an adroit theft was committed at No. 45 East Twenty-eighth-street, by means of the old dodge of a "letter." While the family of Mr. H. H. Rice were down stairs at dinner, the bell rang, and upon the servant's opening the door, a young man presented himself with a note addressed to that gentleman's wife, saying that he desired an answer. The servant not suspecting anything wrong, took the note to her mistress, leaving the bearer warming himself over the register in the hall. Upon her return, she found that he had decamped, taking with him an overcoat and a cap which were hanging on the hat stand. It being dark at the time, no trace of him could be discovered. The letter, on opening it, contained nothing but a blank sheet of note paper.

Affairs at Castle Garden.—Although the report of the Resident Physician at Castle Garden has not yet been made, still the sum total of the arrival of emigrants from Jan. 1 to the 30th of November ult., has been ascertained to be over 150,000—an increase of more than two-thirds over the same period last year. In the month of November, 12,521 emigrants were registered at Castle Garden—an excess of more than 200 over the arrivals of any previous month of the year. The duties of the officials at Castle Garden are necessarily very arduous, many of them working sixteen hours a day. Officer Keane and Assistant Roche, who are always found at their posts, never weary in their vigilance and attention to duty, and are valuable officials.

New York Skating Club.—The Club-house of this organization has just been erected, and is quite an ornament to the Park and the Conservatory Pond, the name of the sheet of water which the Commissioners have set apart for the use of this association. The Club now numbers about 200 members, and has appropriated $1,000 for the expenses of the coming season. As soon as His Majesty Jack Frost congeals the ice to a sufficient thickness to allow skating on all the Park ponds, the New-York Skating Club will take possession of their new club-house and pond. A meeting of the Club was held last evening, at the Cooper Institute, at which there was a large attendance.

Thistle Ball.—The thirty-second annual ball of the Thistle Benevolent Association takes place at the City Assembly Rooms on the evening of Thursday, the 10th. The purpose of the Association is the relief of the widows and orphans, irrespective of country or creed, the only scrutiny exercised being that necessary to prove them reputable and deserving. Much good has been done by the Association, and the ball should be made a success, as the funds go to the benevolent purpose mentioned. The tickets are one dollar.

To Anita Garibaldi.—The Society "D'Unione E Fratellanza Italiana," of this City, have resolved to make an earnest effort to raise the necessary means for erecting a monument which, both by its gigantic dimensions and the excellence of its execution, will be a worthy tribute to the memory of the noble woman and heroine. In Italy, as in New-York, the proposition has met with great favor; and here an organized plan for securing contributions has been perfected. The Italians of the City make their appeal to those of all countries to unite with them.

Practical Thanksgiving.—At the monthly meeting of the U. S. Christian Commission, held at their rooms on the 30th ult., the Treasurer, Jas. M. Brown, Esq., stated that Thanksgiving collections had already been received from thirty-two churches, amounting in the aggregate to about $4,000. This amount has since been swelled to $6,500, received by the New-York branch alone, whose field of supply is limited to the States of New-York, Connecticut and the eastern half of New-Jersey.

The Starving Soldiers at Richmond.—The Sanitary Commission propose a course of five popular lectures to be delivered at Cooper Institute, the first next Wednesday evening, and two each week, the proceeds to be applied to the relief of our starving soldiers at Richmond. Such a purpose appeals at once to the heart, and will elicit, undoubtedly, a most liberal response.

Drowned.—A peddler named Barnard Zitschke was drowned, yesterday afternoon, at Pier No. 7, North River. Deceased was intoxicated at the time he fell into the water. Every effort was made by several bystanders to rescue the drowning man, but to no purpose.

The Dunderberg.—This famous ram, which is being built at W. H. Webb's ship-yard, at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, is rapidly approaching completion. The iron plates intended for the armor of the vessel have been delivered, and will soon be riveted on the ship's sides.

Bequest for a New Hospital.—Mr. James H. Roosevelt, who died in this City last week has devised his entire estate, nearly half a million of dollars, "for the establishment in the City of New-York of an hospital for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons, and for its permanent endowment."

Sale of Paintings.—A number of paintings, from the studio of W. G. Boardman, are now exhibiting at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. They will be sold at auction, and are a collection from which a valuable selection could be made.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Robberies.—A large number of robberies have of late been perpetrated in East Brooklyn, and considerable property stolen from houses temporarily unoccupied. It is known that these thefts are perpetrated by young men and boys, a number of whom have frequently been arrested by the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, but in consequence of the youth of some of them, and the alleged respectability of the parents of others, the Justices discharged them with reprimands. They are no sooner let loose than more robberies are committed. They are again arrested, and the same farce is repeated by the Justices. At one time no less than seventeen of these fellows were arrested by Officers Squires and Carr, after a search of three weeks. It was proven that they had robbed at least a dozen houses, but, after a few weeks' detention in jail, they were discharged. They are now again at work as lively as ever.

Man Found Drowned.—The body of a man was found at the foot of Van Brunt-street yesterday. He was about five feet in height, aged 30, apparently. Had brown hair, no whiskers, wore a black frock coat, black vest and pantaloons, low shoes, blue flannel shirt, light drawers, short over-shirt, three pearl buttons in front, silk cravat; a carpenter's rule in the pocket, three car tickets, knife, comb, and fourteen cents; also a briar-wood pipe. Deceased had been in the water 10 or 12 days. Coroner Norris took charge of the body, and had it conveyed to the Dead-house for identification.

The Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—A meeting of ladies of Brooklyn was held at the Packer Institute yesterday morning, called by the Women's Relief Association of this city, for the purpose of inaugurating measures for the holding of a Fair in Brooklyn, in conjunction with the great Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Addresses were made by Mr. Johnson and Rev. Dr. Spear, and resolutions were adopted to appoint Committees from each Church, with instructions to aid in carrying out the objects contemplated.

Recruiting in Brooklyn.—Recruiting was more brisk yesterday than any day previous since Gen. Spinola's headquarters were opened. Twenty-four men were enlisted up to 2 o'clock, and after that hour eight more were secured. The first lot—among whom were eight colored men—were sent to Riker's Island. The others will be detained until this afternoon. The highest day's business heretofore was 23 recruits.

The Street Lamps.—A large number of the street lamps are broken and never lighted, whether the moon shines or not. Two lamps were lighted in Washington Park on Thursday night, whereas about thirty should shine forth. The lamps are in a disordered state all about the city. The streets are the same.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit fives on the Union Bank of Troy, N. Y., were in circulation yesterday, in Brooklyn.

Williamsburgh.

Fatal Accident—Two Men Fatally Injured.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the cellar of Charnellin & Co., corner of Washington and Adams streets, caved in, burying two men beneath it. It was intended for the cellar of a brewery, and was 27 feet in depth. Strange to say, no side support had been afforded. The contracting mason, Mr. Wm. Routh, residing at the corner of Graham-avenue and Meserole-street, was buried, and when taken out from the ruins life was found to be extinct. He leaves a wife and children. Mr. Routh had been at work only half an hour at the time of the accident. Geo. Winsell, a laborer, was so seriously injured about the head and breast that it was thought last night he would die. He is 45 years of age, and resides at No. 162 Montrose-avenue. Coroner Barrett will hold an inquest on the body of Routh this morning.

Taking a "Bounty-Jumper."—Officers Daly and Cochen, of the Second Congressional District Force, have arrested a notorious "bounty-jumper," named Cornelius Verplanck, of Canarsie, L. I., who had realized some $1,000 by enlisting himself in different regiments. He began in the Sixteenth Heavy Artillery, at Albany—got into Spinola's Brigade—on board the *North Carolina*, and finally, into the Marine corps of the Navy-yard. He owned the charges against him, when secured, and was taken to Governor's Island. The same officers are now on the track of others.

Exemptions.—Persons entitled to exemption in the Second Congressional District, Brooklyn, from alienage, non-residence, unsuitable age, or physical disability, can now present themselves at No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh. Their cases will there be heard, and exemption certificates immediately granted to those entitled to them.

The Case of Commissioner Lamont.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday there appears a card bearing the signature of Commissioner Lamont, embodying charges which he states that he has preferred against Capt. J. W. Farr. One of them is as follows:

> Charge 2—*Receiving, entertaining and employing a deserter, in violation of 22d Article of War.—Specification*—That Capt. James W. Farr, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth (6th) Congressional District of the State of New-York, did knowingly receive, entertain and employ Private Reuben Anderson, a deserter from the Eighty-third (83d) New-York Volunteers, as a special officer in his (Capt. Farr's) office, knowing him at the time to be a deserter, and, subsequently, the said Private Anderson, Eighty-third regiment New-York Volunteers, having been arrested as a deserter and confined in the Park Barracks in New-York City, that Capt. James W. Farr did manage to obtain Private Reuben Anderson's release from thence, and had him turned over to his custody; and that Capt. James W. Farr did again employ Private Reuben Anderson as a special officer in his office, and continues to employ him, in strict violation of the Twenty-second Article of War.
>
> All this in the City of New-York, on or about the 3d day of August, 1863.

Will you allow me to say in reply, that so far from being a deserter, I was regularly discharged from the Eighty-third regiment, New-York State Volunteers, by Maj.-Gen. Sanford, on June 14, 1861, for physical disability, as the papers now in my possession show,

REUBEN T. ANDERSON,
Special Officer Sixth District.

NEW BOOKS.

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS. History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New-Orleans and a sketch of the previous career of the General, Civil and Military. By James Parton, author of the "Life of Andrew Jackson," &c. 12mo. New-York: Mason Brothers.

The remarkable series of occurrences detailed in this portly and beautifully executed volume, is yet too little removed from us by time, and still too closely connected with the hot and angry passions of political partisanship, to be susceptible of purely literary, or indeed of scientific historical treatment. All we can do is to bear witness to the zeal, industry and intelligence displayed by Mr. Parton in the fulfillment of his task. Based on the most authentic documentary sources, and fortified at every step by copies of the original papers supplied to him by the great actors in the scene, the author has enjoyed for his book the advantage of unreserved personal intercourse with Gen. Butler and his military staff. All practicable sources of information were thrown open to him, with the sole stipulation that a faithful, honest, and not an apologetic use should be made of them, and it will therefore surprise no one acquainted with Mr. Parton's previous writings, to be told that he has produced a work perfectly exhaustive of the subject in hand. He commences with the youth of his hero, Gen. Butler, whose professional career is briefly and pleasantly sketched, until the day when the sword and the camp superseded the pen and the court-house. The military narrative then begins, and details with minuteness the events of Gen. Butler's career, from his leaving Boston at the head of the Massachusetts regiments, until the successful attack on the Mississippi forts placed New-Orleans at his command, and afforded an opportunity for the display of administrative talent more momentous than the world has often seen. How the exigency was fully met, and how quickly it was proved that "the right man was in the right place," the world knows, every page of the book tells, with a particularity that rarely trespasses on good taste, through a constant stream of laudation. The author has been anxious to preserve as much as possible, the writings of Gen. Butler, who is placed by him in a classification that will not meet with universal consent as chief among "the three great writers of the war, Gen. Butler, President Lincoln, aud Mr. Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times!*" They are fine specimens of nervous English, hitting at once the point aimed at, and entirely free from the prolixity often attributed to legal papers and writers. As materials for the future Macaulay or Bancroft who shall, about A. D. 1950, produce the classic "History of the Great Rebellion," Mr. Parton's book will be invaluable, his natural bias as a hero-worshiper being allowed for, and far more than counterbalanced by his exertions and labors for the discovery of historical truth. The book is illustrated by a fine steel portrait of Gen. Butler, and military maps and plans. Its general effect is creditable to both author and publisher.

MARY LYNDSAY. A Novel. By the Lady Emily Ponsonby, author of "The Discipline of Life," "Kathleen and her Sister." New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Lady Ponsonby is comparatively, with many other titled novelists, unknown to the American public. The great Irish Whig family to which she belongs, ramifies so widely that it is impossible, even by the aid of the tell-tale Peerages, to ascertain her individuality among a crowd of namesakes. Whether a young authoress or not, she writes with facility and assured ease, and *Mary Lyndsay* may be recommended as a good average story of domestic life among the upper middle classes of English society. The interest of the plot turns upon the evils of enforced marriage from mercenary considerations, in obedience to parental will, and the impossibility of redeeming a false step of this nature, by which the fair promise of a life is blighted, until the soothing influences of time and the active exercise of the kindly affections lead through sorrow to peace and thankfulness. The characters are well discriminated, and the dialogues sprightly with feminine shrewdness.

THE GREAT STONE BOOK OF NATURE. By David Thomas Ansted, M. A., &c., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Childs.

Foremost among living geologists is the distinguished author of this book. Selected to fill the chair of geology in King's College, London, as successor to Prof. Phillips, he is known by his successful teaching, his numerous published works on the science, and his extensive personal researches in most portions of the globe, undertaken for the development of their mineral riches. When men of this class write elementary books we receive them with a confidence proportioned to their established renown, and Mr. Childs has undoubtedly done good service to the cause of science by introducing Prof. Ansted's work to a wider circle of readers through the medium of his very handsome reprint, superior as it is in getting up to the original edition. Novelty of treatment distinguishes it from other introductory treatises on geology. It starts with the idea that the familiar phrase, "*The Book of Nature*," understates the truth; that nature is in reality an immense *Library* for tireless study, composed of many books, of which every department of knowledge, large or small, is a separate volume. Foremost among them is "the book that teaches us the structure and composition of the earth we live in; the history of its gradual progress, and the inhabitants it has had from time to time; in a word, The Stone Book—the leaves are the various and successive layers of earth and rock that make up the whole solid mass, laid bare, occasionally, in the cliff and the quarry, but generally concealed beneath the soil and trodden negligently under foot; its pictures are the picturesque remains of its former inhabitants now long passed away. *The Stone Book* is the science of geology." This passage will serve as a key to the author's method. Carrying out this metaphor and illustrating it with abundant learning, he traverses with the student the whole field of geological survey, explaining for his instruction the character of the great book—hieroglyphics, indeed, to the uninitiated, but pregnant with light and meaning when interpreted by science. A bare enumeration of the topics discussed would more than fill one of our columns. Next to the writings of Hugh Miller, perhaps, no work has appeared so well adapted to excite an interest in the wonders that lie around us, and it has the advantage over them of being a systematic work, where every subject occupies its proper place in subordination to the whole. The illustrations are finely executed, and we predict a warm reception for the *Great Stone Book*.

THE THOUGHTS OF THE EMPEROR, M. AURELIUS ANTONINUS. Translated by George Long. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Prof. Long has done good service by his revival of one of the choicest remains of antiquity. Its fate has been capricious. Preserved to us in a single manuscript, without title, and its history quite unknown, internal evidence has always stamped its genuineness, and at the revival of learning, when the study of ancient Philosophy attracted men of letters, it was prized with an eagerness that contrasts strongly with the later neglect it experienced. In England alone, within the fifty years between 1534 and 1587, there were *fourteen editions* of a version made from the French by Lord Berners, the translator of Froissart. Five or six other translations in the same language have appeared in repeated editions, all imperfectly presenting the original, but up to the present time none within the last seventy years, showing the remarkable falling off in the English mind of the taste for speculative reading. Critics of all countries have labored in the elucidation of the Emperor's text, the classic edition still being that by Thomas Gataker, the friend of Milton and Selden, first published in 1652. Mr. Long's fitness for his task is guaranteed by the works which have caused him to rank among the first scholars of the day. He says simply, "I made this translation for my own use, because I found it was worth the labor. It may be useful to others, also, and at last I have determined to print it, though, as the original is both very difficult to understand, and still more difficult to translate, it is not possible that I have always avoided error." The version is completed by a life of Antoninus, a sketch of his philosophy, and a glossarial index of the Greek philosophical terms employed by him. The value of the book is two-fold—derived from the personal character of its author, or viewed as an exposition of the stoic philosophy carried to its highest term. Marcus Antoninus, as a man and Emperor, has been for fifteen hundred years before the world, and, in the words of Prof. Long, "We have not had one like him since." Embracing the system of the stoics from conviction at the age of twelve years, "his life was the noblest commentary on the principles of Zeno. He was severe to himself, indulgent to the imperfection of others, just and beneficent to all mankind. War he detested as the disgrace and calamity of human nature. His memory was revered by a grateful posterity, and a century after his death many persons preserved the image of Marcus Antoninus among their household gods." Such is the testimony borne to one who truly exemplified in every action of life,

"A soul supreme, in each hard instance tried,
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride,
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death."

The process by which this character was formed in the midst of war, pestilence, conspiracy, general corruption and the weight of an unwieldly empire, are expounded in the Emperor's thoughts or reflections, written down from time to time, and intended, possibly, for no eye but his own, and must be sought there. It is sufficient to say that his reason satisfied him of the existence of God, and showed him the universe as administered wisely by his Providence. His ethical system was summed up in the principle that man should live conformably to nature, with a man's own nature and that of the universe. His moral philosophy was not a feeble, narrow system, which teaches a man to look directly to his own happiness, but rather to accept it as the natural consequence of the practice of the four chief virtues, Wisdom, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

SOUNDINGS FROM THE ATLANTIC. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. 12mo. Boston. Ticknor & Fields.

Each of these collected papers in its turn was a pearl oyster in the bed of the *Atlantic*, to follow out the metaphor of their title, and now, when grouped in one carcanet, they shine not less brightly than when their single radiance illuminated their particular sphere. A simple enumeration will be sufficient to recall the reader's pleasure in perusing them: "My Hunt after the Captain," "Sun Painting and Sun Sculpture," "The Human Wheel," "The Autocrat's Landlady," "The Great Instrument," and six other articles, make up the volume. It is produced in uniform style with the other works of Dr. Holmes, and will be most acceptable to those who "would lose no drop of the immortal man."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

What is Going On in the Literary World—Books and Authors.

—Miss Warner's new work gives little clue, by its title, *The Old Helmet*, to its nature or character, though something of a less peaceful and domestic description than *Queechy*, or *The Wide, Wide World*, seems implied. From the present difficulty in manufacturing books, through the over-demand on the energies of paper-makers, printers and binders, it is almost impossible to fix, with precision, the time of publication of a work for which the orders are large and constantly coming in, as in this case; but Messrs. Carters hope to issue *The Old Helmet*, in the beginning of December. Messrs. Nisbit & Co. are the London publishers of the work, and a Liepsic edition will also appear simultaneously.

—Much comment has been excited in literary circles by the treatment Mr. Irving's life of his uncle, Washington Irving, has received from the London publisher, Bentley. Though professing to be the original work, as issued in America, in the third volume of the London edition are interpolated two chapters, containing in eighty-one pages the details of an attachment he formed to an English lady, a Miss Foster, (rather late in life,) ending in an offer of marriage, with the private letters relating to the transaction. The indelicacy of the affair is remarkable, as the chapters are furnished by the lady herself and her sister; though the family, who were known friends of Washington Irving, had been applied to by the editor for materials to be used in the biography. This tampering with a classic work is altogether unjustifiable, and the author intends to show in the forthcoming fourth and last volume that the whole story is based on a very slight foundation, and that the importance thus given to it may be regarded as a bookseller's job.

—Those who have read that unique book, *London Labor and London Poor*, by Henry Mayhew, have wondered at the author's long silence; but it seems he has transferred his remarkable power of observation to another country, as Messrs. Allen & Co. announce for immediate publication by him, *German Life and Manners*, as seen in Saxony at the present day, with an account of Village Life, Town Life, Fashionable Life, Domestic Life, Married Life, School and University Life, &c., of Germany at the present time. Illustrated with songs and plates of the student customs of Jena. A picture unequaled for minuteness and verisimilitude, may no doubt be looked for. A slighter and sketchier work, *Social Life in Munich*, by Edward Wilberforce, a grandson of Wilberforce and nephew of the Bishop of Oxford, has lately appeared, and pleasantly relates the external phenomena of society and art at the Bavarian Capital.

—The collected edition of Theodore Parker's works has reached its fourth volume in England, but for some unexplained reason the American issue, long since advertised, has not yet been commenced. The English edition is superintended by Miss Francis Cobbe, authoress of a work of some moment, *Intuitive Morals*. *The Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker*, by Rev. John Weiss, of Boston, will appear simultaneously from the house of Messrs. Appleton and Messrs Longman, of New-York and London.

—A new book, by Henry Morford, called *The Days of Shoddy* is about to be published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Its title indicates the general topics with which it deals. It is a tale of the times, written by a spirited, fluent and graphic writer, whose former writings of the same general character have been very favorably received by the public.

FINE ARTS.

At Seddicor's gallery, Broadway, will be found a picture by George Innes, which claims attention as much from the pretentious manner in which its merits are set forth in an accompanying pamphlet, as from its intrinsic excellence. It is a landscape painted on a canvass some twelve feet long. It is called the "Sign of Promise." This title, we suppose, refers especially to a shabbily painted rainbow, which spans a dark mass of retiring rain-clouds. The pamphlet, which seems intended to forestall the observer's impression, says: "That the public taste in art has been led to desire what *is called* the real in landscape—that is to say, the local and particular, and not the universal and ideal." Mr. Innes, on the contrary, holds the opinion that only the elements of the truly picturesque exist externally in any local scene, and that the highest beauty and truest value of the landscape painting are in the sentiment and feeling which flow from the mind and heart of the artist." He "offers the picture as the visible expression of a strongly felt emotion of Hope and Promise. If the picture presents not more than one sees on the canvass, it is a failure, at least to him. It is intended also to embody certain combinations of scenery on the Delaware River. Outwardly, it is a beautiful composition of mingled stream, meadow, field, hillside and forest, with its rich associations of harvest and human labor; overcast by storm through which gleams the rainbow of hope; inwardly, an eloquent symbol of struggling soul."

Such is the character claimed for the picture by the artist. We must confess that, to us, in the high-sounding sense (or nonsense) assumed by the writer, it is a failure. We fail to discover in it any particular inward sense. The mere expedient of ignoring the "local and particular;" substituting for lovely detail vague and slovenly generalities, does not endow it with interior or spiritual characteristics. It would seem that the artist deems that the inward sense resides in the middle distance, since that is vague, while the far distance is more defined, and the foreground richly particularized. The picture, moreover, as a whole, fails to give the cheerful, happy idea of promise. It is altogether too gloomy and sombre for that. Such scenes in nature are characterized by a peculiarly vivid effect of light and shade. The sun bursts forth with unwonted splendor, and the dark and sullen clouds furl away in appaling contrast. This picture affords no light of promise. There is, besides, as much effort in parts to reproduce the local and particular as is found in paintings generally. Divested of the pretensions of the accompanying guide, the picture is a splendid production, painted with an ability that unquestionably places Mr. Innes in the first rank of American landseape artists. As an attempt to reproduce the sublime phenomenon of a passing thundergust, it is a great success, notwithstanding some objectionable features. The sense of wetness which follows a recent shower, is a subtle difficulty which has been very successfully rendered by Mr. Innes.

"A Summer's Memory of Berkshire," by Jas. Hart, at Goupil's, is attracting a great deal of deserved attention. A vale, half skirted by forest, widening into many tinted fields of husbandry, gently lifting to mountain cliffs, and revealing far away in the woody distance the blue smoke and the white spire of the valley village, are the simple elements from which the artist, with a poet's fancy, has constructed a most lovely picture. A brook, which, winding through the valley, suddenly widens out in the foreground, rippling over the stony shallows, foaming over the dam, reflecting a neglected fence, or an overhanging bush, or a drinking cow, is painted with regard to all the wealth of incident, which the poet's eye detects in such a scene. The variety of incident, and color and form which the artist has bestowed upon the little stream, shows that he has studied nature profoundly. He has elaborated his brook with loving tenderness. The aerial perspective is strikingly good. The picture is also invested with a rare sense of delicate color, and gradation of light. It is well named a "Summer's Memory."

In the same gallery hangs a large picture which groups together, in characteristic attitudes, a number of American inventors, including easily recognized portraits of Sidney Morse, Dr. Morton, the discoverer of pain-killing ether, Samuel Colt, McCormick, the reaper, Charles Goodyear, Peter Cooper, the inventor of glues, John Ericsson, Henry Berden, Richard Hoe, the pressman, Howe, of the sewing machine, and others. The painting is by Schussele, of Philadelphia. Some of the portraits are very good, and the grouping and general effect of the picture are very creditable to the artist, and worthy of the subject. Some of the heads display fine painting. That of Peter Cooper, who, by-the-way, however distinguished he may be for other good qualities, would seem hardly to deserve a place in a collection of American inventors, unless the number were greater than is comprehended in this picture. His head, however, is painted with such force and picturesque effect, that we should be sorry to erase it from the picture. The painting has been engraved, and copies are for sale by Goupil & Co.

We should not be doing justice to our art readers or to the enterprise and taste of Mr. Noedler, without calling attention to the rare collection of lately imported and home paintings that now adorns his elegant gallery. The foreign pictures are chiefly by French artists. They include the names of many artists of great fame, but whose works rarely come to this City. Some of them have now for the first time been imported, while others are by artists whose names are as familiar as those of our own. A gallery which contains pictures by such men as Merle, Valeris, Count Calix, Frere and Archenback, free to all, and shown by a house renowned for its courtesy and polite attentions to visitors, should be thankfully visited by all lovers of the fine arts. Indeed, a visit to the establishment of Goupil & Co. is a rare treat. Beside the picture gallery, there is a vast collection of the finest prints in the world, together with other objects of art and art manufacture. The various objects of Swiss carving in wood, of which a great variety has been recently added, are very interesting. But to return to the picture gallery. Mothers will be delighted by several pictures which represent the lovely characteristics of children. One, by Coessen, the "Orphan Nursery," represents a crowd of pent-up children, frollicking in all the picturesque and touching attitudes and exigencies known to nurses. A mother fondling babes, by Andre Plumot, is most exquisite in drawing and that quality of tender flesh color in children which is so rarely obtained. The "Tight Place," by Girardet, is full of the rich humor which we so delight in in the pictures of Beard. A youthful hunter, gun in hand, cringes behind a tree, while bruin is seen slowly but surely nosing his way to his retreat. It is very effective.

Mr. A. D. Fate, late of Goupil's, has on exhibition and for sale at 843 Broadway, a large collection of elegant pictures, among which are a number of remarkable gems by Ruggles, which, though generally small in size, are possessed of rare and peculiar excellence, and display a great advance in this rising artist. He delights in the golden mists of Indian Summer, in the unapproachable splendors of American Autumn. His subjects are largely drawn from the wild recesses of mountain passes, with their mist-capped summits, their craggy sides, their placid lakes and rugged shores. In his Autumn pictures he is particularly happy. For the splendor of their tints and brilliancy of pictorial effect, they are unsurpassed. The subjects of these paintings comprise a rich variety of old mills, of romantic ruins and picturesque architecture. They are painted with great delicacy and facile touch. For beautiful handling, for soft and dreamy effect of distance, and for the vigor and boldness of their foregrounds, these pictures are seldom surpassed. From several pictures of Venitian scenery in this gallery, we should judge that this artist has no rival in this kind of subject. They are very beautiful in color and effect, and are treated with due appreciation of that splendid realm of old romance. The courteous attentions of Mr. Fate, and the taste and elegance of his arrangements, renders his establishment a delightful place of visit. We greet with pleasurable anticipations another resort for the lovers of fine arts in this City.

—Some enterprising thief robbed George W. Curtis of his carpet-bag at Elmira recently. It contained a lecture on "Political Infidelity," which was ruthlessly appropriated.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Charleston not Taken—Where the Blame Belongs—Treatment of the Colored Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

Charleston is not yet taken, and no one can be more fully aware of that fact than the public. This ruinous pause in the operations before Charleston has continued too long to escape notice and censure from Northern minds, and it may possibly be that blame is attached to a quarter where it does not belong.

In judging of this matter, the people should take a calm, dispassionate view of the progress of the siege from the very commencement, not overlooking the original plan of operations, as conceived and agreed to by the authorities now here and those at Washington. It is not necessary in this place to give in detail the plans alluded to. The whole subject has been thoroughly discussed by numerous correspondents, and particularly by an able contributor to a late number of the *Army and Navy Journal.* It is well understood and acknowledged that Gen. GILLMORE came here to execute a preconcerted plan, which, in brief, comprised—first, the descent upon Morris Island; second, the reduction of Wagner and Gregg; third, the demolition of Sumter; fourth, the passage of the monitors into the inner harbor and up to the City of Charleston, removing the obstructions as they went up.

No reasonable person will contend that GILLMORE has not accomplished all that was required of him. As to DAHLGREN he has not fulfilled all that was expected of him, to be sure, but then it may possibly be the case that the monitors have failed him, and he does not desire to risk another general engagement with the means he has at his disposal. I do not say the public should or should not heap blame upon individuals connected with the matter, but I do say, if it is determined to censure any one, let the odium fall in the right place. The people are competent, with the facts before them, to decide the question for themselves. The impression exists here that the navy has wofully failed to do its duty.

As to the statements which appeared in the *Evening Post* of the 17th inst., to the effect that the colored troops in this Department are used for menial services, I will say there is not the least evidence here to substantiate them. It has been the aim of GILLMORE to put the colored troops on the same footing with the white troops, and that has been the policy pursued during my whole stay with the army—which is now nearly five months. I have made direct inquiries at the proper sources, that is, the offices of the colored troops, and have not in one single instance elicited a reply inimical to the conduct of Gen. GILLMORE. The commander of a colored brigade has written a long letter to Gen. GILLMORE, in which he expresses both surprise and indignation at the article referred to in the *Post.* I know the sentiments of this commander, and am fully persuaded that he would not hesitate a moment to exert his influence to correct any abuse he supposed was being inflicted upon the colored troops. He explicitly states in his communication that his troops are not used for menial services.

Orders protecting those troops from abuse and directing that they shall receive the same treatment and the same amount of instruction and drill as the white troops are in force here. The following are the orders referred to. I give but one section of Orders No. 77, the remaining section treating on an entirely different subject:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105. 1. The Major-General Commanding has heretofore had occasion to rebuke officers of this command for imposing improper labors upon colored troops. He is now informed that the abuses sought to be corrected, still exist. Attention is called to General Order No. 77, current series, from these Headquarters, and commanding officers are enjoined to see to its strict enforcement. Colored troops will not be required to perform any labor which is not shared by the white troops, but will receive in all respects the same treatment, and be allowed the same opportunities for drill and instruction.

2. Hereafter, enlisted men belonging to light batteries will not be detailed for any duty whatever outside their Companies. All such men at present on duty as clerks and orderlies, will be at once relieved and returned to their respective Companies.

3. General Orders No. 99, current series from these Headquarters, is hereby countermanded.

By command of
Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official. ISRAEL R. SEALY, Captain Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.—I. It has come to the knowledge of the Brigadier-General Commanding that detachments of colored troops, detailed for fatigue duty, have been employed in one instance at at least, to prepare camps and perform menial duty for white troops. Such use of these details is unauthorized and improper, and is hereafter expressly prohibited. Commanding officers of colored regiments are directed to report promptly, to these Headquarters, any violations of this order which may come to their knowledge.

* * * * *

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official. ISRAEL S. SEALY, Captain Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Acting Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Perhaps I have already occupied more space than was actually required to place the true position of affairs in this Department before the public. I have only to add that the subject seems to be one of growing importance at the North, and justice demands that innocent parties should not be visited with undeserved censure.

A PRESS BANQUET.

On Thanksgiving evening a magnificent banquet was given by the representatives of the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, to a number of their military friends. The affair came off at the Masonic Hall, and was pronounced by the guests present to be the most complete and excellent of any similar gathering that has taken place in the Department. Among the distinguished officers on the occasion were Gen. VOGDES, Gen. FOSTER, Provost-Marshal-General HALL, Col. SERRELL, Col. LITTLEFIELD, Lieut.-Col. MCCONIHE, Maj. ABERT, and numerous others, making a party of forty persons. The head of the table was occupied by Mr. O. G. SAWYER, of the *Herald*. Before commencing the festivities, letters received from Gens. GILLMORE and TERRY excusing themselves for not attending, the former in consequence of illness, the latter on account of important duties at the front, were read. In the course of the evening toasts were given and responded to, and speeches made. A band of string-music, consisting of seven pieces, was kindly furnished by Mr. INGALLS, leader of the Post Band. The wines and other luxuries were obtained from on board the *Arago*, at Hilton Head. The hall was beautifully decorated with festoons of holly, magnolia and palmetto, under the supervision of Lieut. D. C. BROWN, Quartermaster of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment.

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that the hall itself was designed by Lieut. BROWN, and constructed under his personal management. It would be difficult for any one who had not seen the structure to believe that a tent could be so attractively ornamented with the limited material at hand. The proceedings closed at a reasonable hour, and every one departed to quarters highly pleased at the success of the banquet. The reader will gain a good idea of the appearance of the hall by referring to *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, the next number of which will contain an admirable sketch from the pencil of the talented artist Mr. W. T. CRANE.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Yesterday the Marine corps, commanded by Lieut.-Col. REYNOLDS, was visited by Admiral DAHLGREN, and reviewed by him. A dinner was given by the officers, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The efficiency and discipline of the corps is too well known to require any extended panegyric here. They leave for New-York in the steamer *Massachusetts* next Tuesday. The camping ground, with the tents remaining, will be occupied by some other troops, and the regiment that gets it may congratulate itself upon its good luck, for, without any exception, the Marine corps camp is the most perfect in every respect of any I have ever seen. The hospitalities received by those who have visited the grounds will be long remembered. Success and glory attend the departure of this gallant command.

Among the late arrivals to the Island is Lieut. WM. E. HALL, son of Provost-Marshal-General HALL, and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. TURNER, Chief of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff.

WHIT,

FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863.

Gen. BUTLER, with a portion of his Staff, left yesterday for the North Carolina section of his Department. The General is displaying his wonted activity, and a very important movement of troops is now going on.

Brig.-Gen. EDWARD A. WILD, commanding the colored troops in this Department, arrived a few days ago from Folly Island, S. C., and has established his headquarters in this city—singularly enough, in a building immediately opposite the residence of the late Dr. WRIGHT, whose family cannot look from their front windows without seeing the dusky guards pacing the sidewalk. His brigade at present consists of the First United States, from Maryland; the Fifth United States, from Ohio; the Tenth United States, raised here; the Second and Third North Carolina regiments, and detachments from the First North Carolina and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, which are stationed at Folly Island. The regiment from Ohio arrived here yesterday *via* Baltimore. It was recruited near Columbus. These regiments are all encamped in the vicinity of Portsmouth. A portion of the troops, stationed here some months ago, have been employed in the construction of a series of fortifications constituting the interior line of defence. All the colored troops now raising in Maryland will be sent to this point, as a central station, for instruction and organization. The division, when completed, will be commanded by Gen. BIRNEY.

The record of Gen. WILD is a very honorable one. He was wounded twice at the battle of Fair Oaks, and at Antietam lost his left arm, which was shot off close to the shoulder by a cannon ball. He served in the Crimean war as a surgeon in the Turkish army. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army as a Captain in the First Massachusetts, and subsequently became Colonel of the Thirty-fifth. He was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship for distinguished military services, last Spring. He is a native of Brookline, Mass., and 38 years of age.

His Staff consists of the following officers:

Capt. WALTER H. WILD, A. D. C.
Capt. JAMES S. DRAYTON, Brigade Quartermaster.
1st Lieut. HIRAM W. ALLEN, Assistant Adj't-Gen.
Two vacancies remain to be filled.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Capt. THOMAS A. P. CHAMPLIN, late Commissary of Subsistence at this post, has been convicted by general Court-martial of embezzlement of Government property, and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States, and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due him by the United States Government."

SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF A NORFOLK MERCHANT.

Provost-Judge BELL, of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, has sentenced JOHN J. WOODBRIDGE, a distinguished merchant in this city, charged with importing spiritous liquors into this Department without a permit from the Treasury Department or any officer authorized thereby, and in contravention of the order of the Commanding-General of this Department, upon the schooner *Village Belle*, upon Nov. 13, 1863, and at various other times, to six months' hard labor at Fort Norfolk. Mr. WOODBRIDGE is a highly respected citizen, and the severity of this sentence has naturally given rise to much comment.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Col. WILLIAM JOHNSON, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, having resigned on account of severe illness, Lieut.-Col. GEORGE M. GUION has been promoted to his place. Col. GUION has been in command of the regiment several months, and has now an enviable reputation as a skillful and efficient officer. He entered the service early in 1861, and passed through the Peninsular campaign as Captain in the Thirty-third, taking part in nearly every battle. Our victory at Williamsburgh was mainly due to a splendid charge of his regiment, under command of Gen. HANCOCK.

By the promotion of Lieut.-Col. GUION, the gallant Maj. MURRAY becomes the second officer of the regiment. He also passed through the Peninsular campaign as Captain in the Fiftieth New-York regiment of engineers, distinguishing himself on many trying occasions. He is now in command at Fort Norfolk, and enjoys a wide reputation in this Department as an accomplished officer and a perfect gentleman.

A SCHOOL OF WHALES.

A number of whales are now disporting themselves in Hampton Roads, and attract much attention. An immense school of mullets, miles in extent, accounts for their unusual presence here.

CAPTURE OF CAVALRY.

A squad of SPEAR's cavalry, out on a foraging excursion, was gobbled up the other day by a rebel scouting party near Suffolk. Not a grayback had been seen in the vicinity for many weeks previously.

TEWKSBURY.

An Important Decision.

BANKS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 26.

On Monday last Judge PERKINS read an interesting opinion in the case of The American Express Company *vs.* Dunlevy, Haire & Co., which had been appealed from the Marion Common Pleas. The Express Company was sued for failure to make proper demand and protest of a bill of exchange for $5,000, drawn in this city by R. A. DOUGLAS, indorsed by JAMES BLAKE and JAMES VANBLARICUM, and accepted, payable at No. 300 Broadway, New-York, by P. A. DOUGLAS. The 6th day of November, 1857, was the last day of grace; the notary to whom the Company intrusted the paper, made presentment on the 5th of November. No other presentment was made. The indorsers were, of course, released; the drawer and acceptor were insolvent. The Express Company insisted, that having put the bill in the hands of a notary for presentment and protest, the contract on their part was performed; for, the notary being a public officer, and his official attestation of the demand and protest being indispensable, all that the Company could be asked to do was to make a careful selection of a notary in good repute for attention and capacity; and this, in the case in hand, had been done.

This question was examined by Judge PERKINS, but not decided. He took the view of the case assumed by Judge RAY, and paid that gentleman the high compliment of quoting largely from the opinion he had delivered in the same case, on its trial in the Common Pleas. The ground was this: "Supposing it is necessary to call in a Notary, that officer is merely called upon to witness the act of demand and non-payment. He is not, in his *official* capacity, entitled to the control and custody of the paper, or its proceeds if paid. He may be employed for such purposes by the Bank or the agent who assumes the duty of collecting commercial paper; but that employment is wholly unofficial, and is for the convenience of the bank or other agent, and where these parties seek their convenience in such matters, they must accept the accompanying risks. The Express Company in this case, delivered the bill to the Notary on the day before its maturity, and thereby became bound for any negligence or default of the Notary. Judgment affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 4, 1863.

$15,000	U. S. 6s,'81 Co.C.	108⅜	2000	Hud. Riv. R. Scrip.	93
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes...Oct. & Ap.	106⅝	200	Harlem R.	93
36,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	98	200	do	92⅜
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	1200	Reading R.	119
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36½	700	do	119⅛
3,000	E. 1st M. Bs	111	1600	do	119⅛
3,000	Mich. S. F. B.	109	900	do s30	119
4,000	Chic. & N. W. I. B.	95	200	do s10	119
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st	92½	200	do s30	119¼
3,000	do	93	500	do s60	119⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	76	400	do	119⅛
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	100	800	do b30	119¾
18,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	85	300	Mich. Cen. R.	124½
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	104	200	do b20	125
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th	84	100	do s10	124½
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	12	M. S. & N. I. R.	78¼
20,000	Amer. Gold	152⅜	100	do b10	78⅞
80,000	do	152¾	600	do	78⅝
200	Canton Co.	32	200	do s10	78⅜
200	Cumb Coal Prf.	32½	10	Panama R.	190
300	do	32¼	25	do	190½
100	do	33	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	117⅝
200	do s10	32⅞	2300	do	117½
100	do b30	33⅛	100	do	117¾
100	do b20	33	2200	Cleve. & Pitts	103¾
100	do s10	32¾	200	do	103⅜
200	do	32⅞	1200	do	103½
100	do b10	32¾	600	do b30	104¼
50	Quick. M. Co	63½	500	do s10	103¾
25	do	63	150	Gal. & Chi. R	107
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	29½	100	do	106¾
200	Amer. Coal Co.	93½	100	do	106½
200	Nic. Tran. Co.	2½	100	do s60	106½
200	Pacific Mail	212	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	113
500	Mar. Min. Co.	33	200	do s30	113
600	do	32	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	103⅛
50	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	96½	450	do	103¼
100	do	95	650	do	103⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s10.	132½	700	do	103
8	do	133½	700	do s30	103⅛
400	do	132⅞	50	do b15	103⅜
300	do	132¾	300	do b10	103¼
1100	do	132½	50	Mil. & P. DuC. R. b30	52
300	do	132⅜	600	Tol. & Wab R.	45
500	do s60	132¼	100	do	45¼
100	do s10	132¾	400	do	45½
100	do s15	132½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	82
100	do s10	132¼	100	do	82⅛
200	do s30	132	100	do s10	82½
100	do b30	133	400	do	82¼
100	do b60	133	100	do b10	82⅛
1200	Erie R.	105½	300	do b10	82¾
750	do	105¾	100	do b10	82¼
100	do b30	105¾	50	Alt. & T. H. R.	55
50	do s10	105½	200	do	54¾
			200	do s30	54¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	do b15	105[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Erie R. Prf.	101¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	46
50	do	101⅝	25	do	46
900	Hudson R. R.	121½	50	Chi. & Alt.	83[illegible]
500	do b10.	122	10	Del., L. & W. R.	190[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s,'81 Co.C.	108⅞	300	Erie R. Prf	101⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c. N	98	5	M. So. & N. I	78½
6,000	Mo. State 6s	66	300	do	79
10,000	Amer. Gold	152⅛	200	do	79¼
25,000	do	152¼	100	do	79⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pref	32⅞	500	Gal. & Chic. R	107⅛
100	Quicks. M. Co. b10	63½	1000	Ill. Cen. R. Sc	118
300	Pacific M. S. Co	212	50	do b30	118⅛
300	do b30	213½	100	Cl. & Pitts. R	103⅞
50	do b15	213	500	do	104
100	N. Y. Cen. R	133⅛	1500	do	104⅛
350	do	133⅛	2500	do	104⅛
1200	Erie Railroad	105⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	113⅛
300	do	106	200	Chic. & R. I. R	103⅜
200	do b30	106⅛	100	do	103⅜
350	Hud. R. R	122⅛	500	P., Ft. W. & C	82⅛
300	Harlem R s30	92½	200	do	82½
300	do s60	92¼	100	A. & T. H. R	55
200	Reading R	120	100	Chic. & N. W. R	46⅛
1000	do	120⅛	300	do	46⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R	124⅛	100	do	46⅛
300	do	124⅛			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$16,000	Amer. Gold s3.	151½	300	Erie Pref	101⅛
10,000	do s3.	151½	100	M. S. & N. I. R c	78¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R s30	133	100	do b3	79
100	do c	133¼	200	do c	79
100	do c	133½	300	Ill. Cen. R	117¾
300	do	133⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts	104
900	Erie R s3.	105⅛	100	do c	104
1200	do	105⅛	200	do b4.	104
600	Harlem R	92⅛	700	Chi. & R. I	103⅛
700	Reading R	120	400	do s3.	103⅛
200	do	119¾	200	P., Ft. W. & Ch	82⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	Am. Gold s3.	153⅛	100	Erie R. Pr	101¾
10,000	do b3.	153⅛	50	do b3.	101¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	133⅛	100	Hudson R. R	123
200	do	133⅛	3200	Cleve. & P. R	105
100	do	133⅞	500	do	105⅛
200	do	134	1300	do	105⅛
400	do	134⅛	1100	do	105⅛
100	Erie Railway	106⅜	100	do b3.	106
1100	do	106⅛	100	do s3.	105⅛
550	do	106⅛	100	do b3.	105⅛
2900	do b3	106⅛	100	do s30.	105
600	do b3	106⅛	200	Gal. & Chi. R	108
300	do b3	106⅛	300	do	108⅛
200	do s10.	106⅛	300	do	108⅛
700	Harlem R	92⅛	100	do s10.	108⅛
1000	Reading R b3.	121	600	Cleve. & Tol. R	114
100	do	121	1200	Chic. & R. I	104⅛
100	do s3.	121	300	do	104⅛
200	do b3.	120⅞	100	do b4.	104⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R	125	200	do b3.	104⅛
200	M. S. & N. I	79⅛	200	Chi. & N. W	46⅛
100	do	79⅛	1000	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	83⅛
100	do	79⅛	500	do	83⅛
200	do	79⅞	1000	do	83⅞
300	do	80	200	do b3	83⅛
100	Ill Central	118⅛	100	do	83⅛
200	do	118⅛	100	Chic. & Alton Prf.	92
100	do	118⅛	500	T. H. & Alt. P. b60	78
200	do	118⅛	500	do b60	77¾
1250	do	119	200	do b60	77
150	do b3	119	100	Canton Co.	32⅛
1000	do b60.	120	$10,000	Miss. & M. L. G. B	60

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The supply of money on the Market at 7 ₩ cent. is gradually on the increase. The demand from the Brokers to-day was not so active as earlier in the week. The Treasury is paying out the reserve of $50,000,000 legal tender currency, under the act of July 11, 1862, in substitution of the Deposits recently withdrawn. About ten millions have thus far been employed. The remainder will be paid out in the next few weeks if required for the easy and convenient working of the Department. The effect upon the Money Market of the recent fifty million negotiation with the Associated Banks of the great cities, was to reduce the line of Treasury Deposits, which stood at the maximum of one hundred millions, nearly one half. The act of July 11, 1862, which increased the authority to receive these Deposits from fifty to one hundred millions, wisely provided that if the excess over fifty millions should be drawn out, as it has been, the Secretary could add a corresponding amount to his active Legal Tender Circulation. This he will assuredly do, in place of entertaining or accepting of any proposition from the Associated Banks to make further advances upon his interest-bearing Legal Tender Notes. And for the sufficient reason that should such a negotiation be entered upon, and the effect upon the Money market prove the same as the last unfortunate apple of discord of this nature, *he would soon be deprived of the remainder of his temporary Deposits.* We do not believe that the great body of our City Bank officers desire to make further advances upon the interest-bearing Notes of the Treasury, which, as Legal Tender for their face, can as well be paid out directly to the public and with more convenience to all parties, than to lodge them in bank to be periodically drawn against to the annoyance of the Money market. It is barely possible that some of these gentlemen would like to control the forthcoming one year issue of these Legal Tender Notes, *but there is no probability that the Secretary* will give them such a preference—particularly as the newly-established National Banks are solicitous to take a good share of the notes, to be held as their 25 ₩ cent. reserve, under the National Banking Law, in place of ordinary greenbacks, which they are now compelled to hold.

The price of Gold was put up to 154 ₩ cent. last night, after our report went to press, under a speculative excitement for the rise. This morning the sales returned to 152⅞@152½ ₩ cent., and fell off at one time to 152@151½ ₩ cent. In the afternoon the price was 152½ again—the closing quotation at 4 o'clock yesterday. Bills on London, 166@167 ₩ cent.

The Share list opened dull at the early Board, and prices were partially lower on the Railways, while the miscellaneous shares were comparatively steady. The transfers of the New-York Central closed for the annual election this afternoon. The contest for cash stock is now over, though it is said that considerable premiums are still being paid for the use of proxies on Wednesday next. The canvass between the Corning and the opposition interests excites much attention, and opinions differ widely as to the probable result. Erie Common shares, which have been heavily sold through the week, at from 104 to 106 ₩ cent., opened at 105½ at the First Board—the same as yesterday morning—and went up to 106 ₩ cent. at the Afternoon Board. The Western list steady in the forenoon, and disposed to firmness at the close of the Second Board.

At 4 o'clock the increasing ease in the supply of Money at 7 ₩ cent. was felt on the Street. Prices for the Railways and the general market were 1@2 ₩ cent. higher than in the forenoon. The price of Gold was also firmer, on the probable shipment of a million and a quarter by the Liverpool and Southampton steamers to-morrow. Bills on London are 167 ₩ cent. The following quotations were made in comparison with Thursday night. The telegraphic news by the *Scotia* some days ago of a quieter state of things in the English money market is confirmed by the mail delivered by the steamer this morning:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	152¾	152¾	Harlem Pref.	105	105
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	108⅞	Mich. Central	125	125
N. Y. Central	133	134⅛	Mich. Southern	79⅜	79¾
Erie	106⅛	106⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	134	136
Erie Preferred	101	101⅜	Illinois Cen.	119	119
Hudson	123⅛	123	Pittsburgh	104⅜	105⅛
Pacific Mail	212	213	Fort Wayne	82⅜	83⅜
Harlem	93⅛	92⅞	Rock Island	104	104⅛
Canton	32⅝	32⅛	Galena	107⅛	108⅛
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Reading	120⅛	121
Toledo	113	114	Quicksilver	63	63⅜
Northwest	46⅛	46¾	Chicago and A.	82	83⅜

The payments into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $744,600. The office now holds ten millions in Gold, with a daily gradual increase from Customs over the demands for Interest on the Public Debt. The amount of Legal Tender held this morning was about $7,300,000, and at Bank the amount was $20,400,000, or seven millions above the average required under the modified rule of the Clearing-house Committee. The amount in the Treasury will probably be increased in a few days by the further transfer of Legal Tender from Washington.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Hanover	100
Manhattan	140	People's	103
America	125	Nassau	105
Greenwich	160	Corn Exchange	107
Merchants' Exchange	98	Continental	100½
State of New-York	103	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	104	Atlantic	101
American Exchange	107	Imp. & Traders'	108½
Bank of N. America	107	Park	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Illinois Cen. '75	118
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub	101	Al. & T. H. 2d pref	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102½	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Inc	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	116	Chi. & N. W. first	92½
Erie firsts, '68	111	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
Erie seconds, '64	100	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie seconds, '79	113½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	106
Hud. R. Bonds, '67	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	105	New J. C. seconds	112
Har. seconds, '64	100½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Har. thirds, '68	100½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	120	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. C. 1sts, '82	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83½
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	121	Chic. & Alton Income	90
Michigan S. seconds	104½		

Trade in Dry Goods was dull, and prices of most articles were tending downwards early in the week. With the subsequent rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, however, buyers were encouraged to purchase more freely of all desirable fabrics, at firmer and advancing prices. The market closes quite buoyantly, especially for domestic goods, the available supply of which is very moderate for the season. At auction, the offerings have not been attractive, and the sales passed off spiritless. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American* of this morning, "The Dry Goods market has been inactive this week, but closes with a better feeling and with more firmness on the part of holders, especially for Brown Cottons, which keep well sold up and firm. Bleached goods are steady, and Canton Flannels, Ticks, Checks and Stripes scarce and high. Prints remain unchanged. In Woolens there is a firmer feeling; and all good styles sell well, and for some kinds prices are better, and the stocks generally are much reduced.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 3 were $1,093,412, against $498,096 same week last year, and $195,020 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	986	$336,883	339	$128,446	195	$58,727
Mf. of Cot'n	314	89,932	136	42,502	183	44,970
Mf. of Silk	188	141,184	33	56,082	20	19,303
Mf. of Flax	1,362	211,446	270	43,466	189	39,750
Miscellan's	1,498	40,167	101	3,314	63	10,505
Total	4,348	$819,612	839	$273,800	653	$173,255
		273,800				819,612
Total entered		$1,093,412	Total marketed			$992,867

Messrs. CHARNLEY & HATCH, private Bankers, whose newly constituted firm we announced some weeks ago, advertise in this paper that they have opened business in the late office of Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 34 Wall-street. The new house is one of substance in point of capital and long experience in practical banking in the neighboring cities of New-Haven and Brooklyn.

Among the passengers from Europe who returned home by the *Scotia* this morning is Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, of the Banking firm of A. BELMONT & Co.

The First National Bank in the City of Baltimore was organized on Wednesday. President, Hon. THOMAS SWANN; Directors, Thomas Swann, John Clark, Columbus O'Donnell, Johns Hopkins, Benjamin Deford, Wm. J. Albert, Wm. E. Hooper, Thomas Kelso and Horace Abbott. One million one hundred and ten thousand dollars have been subscribed.

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. hold their regular auction sale of stocks, &c., to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The Reading Railroad Company announces a yearly dividend of 7 ₩ cent., payable in common stock, on and after Dec. 1. A half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable in cash or common stock, has been declared on the preferred stock.

The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, at a meeting of the Directors, at Syracuse on the 3d, declared a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable Feb. 20. The condition of the Company is most satisfactory. Road bed and equipment ample and all in the best order. Operating expenses have never exceeded 50 ₩ cent. of the earnings. After paying 7 ₩ dividends in the year the balance Sept. 30, the close of the fiscal year, was $43,000 in cash, equal to 9 ₩ cent. on the capital.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad for the last two months and three weeks are:

	1862.	1863.
September	$95,969	$153,469
October	118,887	144,736
Total	$214,856	$298,205
		214,856
Increase for 1863		$83,349
First week, November	$28,856	$29,433
Second week, November	27,727	34,049
Third week, November	29,638	32,192
Total	$86,221	$95,674

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,516,531 37; including for Customs, $157,000; payments, $2,428,270 51; balance, $16,427,970 38.

Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Price Current, Dec. 2.

The receipts of hogs have been quite large, and this, with the decline in gold in the fore part of the week, depressed prices somewhat, and also weakened the faith of some in the supposed great scarcity of pork, regarded necessary to justify the rates current for the article. On Saturday night the weather, which had been wet and mild, became cool, and on Sunday there was a hard frost with light snow, and this continued up to the close, and furnished excellent weather for pork-packing. Hogs are arriving rather slowly, farmers not seeming as anxious to hurry them in as had been supposed; but we may look for liberal receipts the coming two or three weeks. The course of the market during the week has been as follows: Wednesday, the market opened steady and firm, but the demand was not pressing. The receipts were light, and drovers were firm as a general thing, but the news from New-York regarding the decline in gold, had rather a depressing influence on the market, though it could not be said that there was any change in prices. Light sold at $6 50@$6 75, and lots averaging 200 to 220 ℔s., at $7@$7 20. Thursday was observed as a holiday, and the Exchange and business houses generally closed. Not much done in hogs, chiefly because there was but little inducement to operate in them. Friday, the market was flat, and a large number offering; $6 30@$7 25 was the whole range, and even at these rates the demand was light. Extra large would have brought $7 25. Drovers were not disposed to make such concessions as would induce packers to buy. The sales were but few. Saturday, the market was very dull and prices, nominal. The receipts were large, and it was exceedingly difficult to give quotations approximating accuracy, but it seemed to be generally conceded that 200 ℔s. averages could not have been sold, at the close, for over $6 75. The only sale we heard of was 700 head, averaging 240 ℔s., at $7 25. Monday, the market opened flat, and there was a general pressure to sell in the forenoon, and but few buyers, but on 'Change the demand was rather better, the receipts not proving as large as had been expected. There was no change in prices, however, and the whole range must be called $6 25 to $7, $6 75 being the rate for hogs averaging 200 ℔s. The receipts were hardly up to 5,000 head for the two days, estimating those driven in. After 'Change, the demand became quite brisk, and prices advanced 10c.@15c. Yesterday, the market opened brisk, and prices further advanced—hogs averaging 200 ℔s. selling quite readily at $7. The market closed firm, and the demand good.

The receipts during the week and for the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:

By railway	34,166
By river	3,326
From Kentucky	18,650
Driven in	9,860
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newton	6,000
Total for week	71,902
Previously reported	103,666
Total this season	173,658
Same time in 1862	230,667
Same time in 1861	109,016
Same time in 1860	153,338
Same time in 1859	143,006
Same time in 1858	231,142
Same time in 1857	137,810
Same time in 1856	183,373
Same time in 1855	203,582
Same time in 1854	134,738

We have but little reliable data regarding the number packed at other leading places. At Indianapolis about 40,000 have been cut to date. The packing generally falls behind last season's to date, however, and there is a falling off in the weight of four to ten ₩ cent., although the general condition of the hogs is better than had been expected. The state of the market at Chicago we give from a most reliable source in another column. In Provisions there has been but little done, and with the exception of a speculative purchase of 3,000 bbls. new Mess Pork, which was made at $18, part on Canada account, the business of the week was devoid of interest. The decline in Gold in the early part of the week caused buyers to withdraw, but holders are firm and generally confident, and there is but little pressure to sell. Lard has not been much inquired for, but is held firmly at 12c., though a few small lots sold at 11⅞c. Old Lard is held at 11⅜c.; new head and gut, 10⅜c.

Old and New Tobacco Regions.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, referring to the old and new tobacco-growing regions, says:

"The old region seems to be bounded on the east and west by the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, on the south by about the line of 36° of north latitude, on the Nashville district, extending to the Ohio River, a distance in breadth of about 100 miles. The Missouri crop is the only exception to this general view. Tobacco may and has long been successfully cultivated in all the Northern States, to a limited extent only, on account of the average low range of prices. The partial disaster from frost, (this damage, only partial, to tobacco, confined to timbered lands,) the present season, is no argument against the successful production of tobacco. It might, in the same sense, be applied to the future production of corn. To what extent this has been stimulated, and will be stimulated, in the last region, comprising the Free States, is a question to be solved by buyers and producers. A people who have shown their ability to supply the grain markets of the world at lower prices than any people have ever done, have not been behind in the culture of tobacco, at prices fully two hundred per cent. above the cost of production. The culture of Tobacco, the present season, has taken so wide a range that the usual crop statistics will not be obtained until it is thrown in bulk, when it will probably be shown that the crop of 1863, grown in the old and new regions, is the largest ever produced on this Continent. The Kentucky crop is estimated at fifty millions of pounds over any former year. It must be conceded that the present prices of Tobacco are based on Exchange. As like causes produce like effects, it may be useful at this time to refer to the effect produced on the Tobacco market by the general Bank suspension of 1837, which established, as now, a heavy rate of Exchange against this country. Tobacco then, as now, became the favorite medium of Exchange between this country and England. Prices run up to about present rates, which so far stimulated production that they suddenly declined to one dollar per hundred pounds for lugs, and about three cents for good tobacco. So great was the accumulation of stock that the market remained prostrate from 1840 to 1847—a fact familiar to thousands of operators. If by any act of Congress or from other causes Exchanges become equalized between this and England, a similar revulsion in prices would immediately follow, as prices in England would be compelled to sympathize with prices on this side. Perhaps the most alarming feature to the American shipper is the heavy advance by the Bank of England in her rate of interest, which will doubtless be further advanced; and if found inadequate to check the export of gold from England a suspension of specie payments in Europe will follow, equalizing Exchange of itself, for there could be no premium on Exchange drawn against currency."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 83 bbls. Ashes, 22,512 bbls. Flour, 750 bbls. and 540 bags Corn Meal, 126,551 bushels Wheat, 848 bushels Corn, 130 bushels Rye, 48,549 bushels Barley, 13,358 bushels Oats, 2,834 pkgs. Provisions, 1,825 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at drooping prices, including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in request and is firm, at 49c.@50c. ₩ ℔.

CANDLES—Continue in fair request at full rates, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c.; plain Sperm at 35c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 27c.@28c. ₩ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate demand, at buoyant prices.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, to-day, at buoyant prices. Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c; Rio, 32c.@35c.; Laguayra, 32⅜c.@33⅜c.; Maracaibo, 32⅜c.@34⅜c.; St. Domingo, 28⅜c. ₩ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in more demand, and up to 37⅜c.@39c. ₩ ℔. Other kinds are salable and buoyant, including New Sheathing at 45c.@46c.; Yellow do., at 35c.; and Old do., at 33c.@35c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Is more inquired for, but at easier prices, holders offering their supplies more freely. Middlings, 78c.@80c. ₩ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,600 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are inquired for and quite firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$37; Jamaica Logwood, $22@$23 50; St. Domingo do. at $23@$24; Honduras do. $33@$35 ₩ ton.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are quiet, including No. 1 Canton, $2 15@$2 25 ₩ box.

FEATHERS—Are salable and buoyant. Good to prime Live Geese, 62⅜c.@65c. ₩ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair demand at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—A brisk inquiry exists for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4@$4 05; and Bunch do. at $3 85@$3 95 ₩ box. Currants at 14c.@15c. ₩ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request to-day. Prices of desirable lots, especially of shipping brands of State, have been quoted very firm. Sales, since our last, 15,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 95@$6 20; poor to choice extra State, at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 30@$6 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 55 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 95	@$6 20
Extra State	6 20	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 55	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand and quite firm: sales since our last, 1,280 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for at full prices. Sales 600 bbls. extra at $6 30@$9 ₩ bbl Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $5 75@$7 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $6 for Jersey, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue in moderate request—the former at 21c.@22c., and the latter at 16c.@16⅜c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by export buyers, particularly choice lots of Spring, which advanced slightly, Winter being less buoyant. Sales, since our last, 145,000 bushels, including choice White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 62; Red Western, poor old to choice new, at $1 47@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 46@$1 48; Milwaukee Club at $1 44@$1 46½; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 46, the latter an extreme rate; old do. at $1 36, and Red State on private terms, ₩ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at irregular prices, lots in store being cheaper, while those afloat are quoted firmer. Sales were made of 51,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 21 for Mixed Western in store, and $1 23½ for do. afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 35@$1 40, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request at generally declining rates. We quote Canada at 87⅜c.@88⅜c.; Western, 88c.@89c.; State, 88c.@89c.; poor do., 87c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in good demand at $1 38@$1 58, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 15,400 bushels. Barley Malt is in demand at $1 58@$1 65 ₩ bushel. The following statement shows the receipts of flour and grain at the undermentioned lake ports, week ending Nov. 28:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	34,870	180,289	167,407	191,753	25,430	16,009
Milwaukee	11,669	265,223	11,435	22,794	19,967	4,974
Toledo	32,474	56,873	10,373	7,890	655	—
Detroit	27,626	12,631	9,438	4,955	238	—
Cleveland	—	33,000	3,900	1,600	1,300	—
Total	106,139	548,016	202,553	228,892	47,590	20,983
Prev's w'k	116,247	708,835	136,552	356,249	45,309	26,353

Breadstuff Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Nov. 28.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	389,782	461,104	566,289	683,148
Wheat, bush	12,115,877	13,763,413	12,739,345	14,867,493
Oats, bush	865,598	272,297	839,161	176,231
Corn, bush	319,268	219,215	77,390	8,296
Barley, bush	183,822	124,293	80,432	10,045
Rye, bush	139,277	180,914	81,849	125,612

Breadstuff Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Nov. 28.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls	1,536,721	13,366,433	1,066,076	1,082,256
Wheat, bush	12,609,175	10,679,475	12,784,487	10,436,697
Corn, bush	30,081,533	25,411,884	29,413,557	25,271,029
Oats, bush	3,547,194	8,273,126	2,392,847	6,331,558
Rye, bush	942,561	771,568	854,113	511,275
Barley, bush	810,567	1,638,670	347,381	640,978

Stock of Grain in Store at Cleveland.

	Dec. 1, 1863.	Nov. 1, 1863.
Wheat, bushels	138,791	103,303
Corn, bushels	63,879	53,463
Oats, bushels	69,139	29,200
Barley, bushels	22,911	12,500
Rye, bushels	64,920	11,000
Total bushels	359,640	209,466

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Lake at Buffalo, in each of the last three seasons, to Dec. 1:

Lake opened	April 18. 1861.	April 5. 1862.	April 7. 1863.
Flour, bbls	2,582,610	2,568,629	2,439,787
Wheat, bushels	26,116,175	28,939,228	26,771,051
Corn, bushels	20,773,791	23,354,670	19,754,453
Oats, bushels	1,700,635	2,579,582	5,318,366
Barley, bushels	272,464	361,841	576,905
Rye, bushels	329,942	626,944	316,521

Receipts of Breadstuffs by the State Canals at the head of tidewater at Albany, in each of the last three seasons to Nov. 30:

Canal opened	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,418,200	1,596,400	1,410,000
Wheat, bushels	28,822,000	31,152,500	21,078,200
Corn, bushels	22,058,260	21,875,600	20,553,400
Barley, bushels	1,985,500	2,019,600	2,798,700
Oats, bushels	5,449,900	5,317,400	11,289,400
Rye, bushels	841,800	750,400	400,900

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request at $1 20@$1 35 ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at 20c.@29c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Are in limited request at less buoyant prices. Buenos Ayres, 29c.@29⅜c.; Rio Grande, 28c.@28⅜c.; Orinoco, 26⅜c.@27⅜c. ₩ ℔.

HEMP—Continues in moderate demand, including American Undressed at $150@$170, and Dressed at $270@$300; Jute at $225@$230 ₩ ton, and Manila at 12⅜c.@12⅝c. ₩ ℔.

IRON—Has been in light supply and fair request, including Scotch Pig at $42 50@$45, and No. 1 American Pig at $42@$44 ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are less active at $2 35@$2 40 ₩ 1,000.

LEAD—Pig continues in fair demand at $9 25@$9 65 ₩ 100 ℔s. Sheet 12c.; Bar 11c. ₩ ℔.

LEATHER—All kinds are in fair request, at full rates.

LIME—Continues in moderate demand at steady prices; Common Rockland at $1 35; Lump at $1 60 ₩ bbl.

NAILS—Are in more request at rising prices, including cut at 5⅜c., and clinch at 6⅜c.@6⅝c., ₩ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $3@$3 05 ₩ gallon; Resin, $30@$48 ₩ 280 ℔s.; Tar, $12@$15 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62⅜; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22⅜@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87⅜@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 47@$1 49; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37⅜@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 27c.@28⅜c.; Refined do. at 51c.@53⅜c. free, and 42c.@44c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 621 bbls.

OIL CAKE—Continues in moderate request at $47@$52 ₩ ton. Oil Meal, $2 40 ₩ 100 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, and prices have been quoted firmer, especially for new Mess. Sales have been made since our last of 4,190 bbls., at $18 25@$18 50, chiefly at $18 37⅜, for New Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for Old Mess; $17 25 for Prime Mess; $16 75 for thin Mess; $20 50 for clear Mess; $22 for New City do.; $13 75@$14 for Sour Mess, and $12@$12 37⅜ (the latter an extreme rate) for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand and held firmly, at 9⅜c.@11⅜c. for Hams, and 6⅜c.@7⅜c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Sales, 147 pkgs. Bacon is in lively demand, at 9⅜c.@11⅜c., according to quality, ₩ ℔. Sales 425 boxes and 20,000 ℔s. Dressed Hogs are salable and buoyant, at 7⅜c.@8c. ₩ ℔. Lard is moderately active, at about former rates. Sales 3,400 tcs. and bbls. at 11⅜c.@12⅜c., including 1,500 tcs. for December, January and February delivery, at 12⅜c.@13c. ₩ ℔. Beef continues in demand and is firm; sales 460 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$28, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 180 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales, 800 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 20c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State ₩ ℔. Cheese continues in request, at 12c.@16c.

RICE—Continues inactive, including East India at equal to $7@$8 @ 100 ℔s.

SALTPETRE—Crude continues in fair demand at 16⅜c.@17c. ₩ ℔.

SALT—Has been in good demand at buoyant prices, including Liverpool Ground at $1 70; do. Fine, $2 40@$2 85 ₩ sack; Turks Island 50c. ₩ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate demand, including Clover at 11⅜c.@11⅝c. ₩ ℔.; Rough Flax, $3 25@$3 35, some holders asking as high as $3 50; Timothy at $2 75@$3; and Linseed at $3 80@$3 90 ₩ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been in fair demand at 8⅜c.@8⅝c., some holders asking higher rates, ₩ ℔.

SPICES—Are quiet at previous quotations. 400 bags Pepper were sold at 27⅜c.@28⅜c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request and held firmly. Sales since our last 1,050 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@15⅜c. and Cuba at 12c.@13⅜c.; and 171 boxes Havana, part at 13c. ₩ ℔. Refined are inactive at 13⅜c.@17⅜ ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 430,000 ℔s., at 11⅜c.@12⅜c. and 310 tierces Grease at 10⅜c.@10⅝c. ₩ ℔.

TIN—Has been in moderate demand at uniform rates, including Banca at 55c., and Straits at 46c.@46⅜c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand; prices have favored sellers.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots are scarce and wanted. Sales, since our last, 347 hhds. Kentucky, at 13c.@19c., and 64 cases Seed Leaf, at 25c.@30c. ₩ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair request at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 3,850 bbls., at 82c.@85c., including 2,000 bbls., for future delivery, at 85c. ₩ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

WOOL—An important auction sale of foreign wool took place in Boston, yesterday. The attendance was large, and the sales fair, but in some cases the entire invoices were passed. The principal purchasers were Messrs. Harding Bros., Geo. W. Bond, Ripley & Sons, J. H. Sanford, O. A. Bingham, Thos. McBride, Sturtevant, Anderson, Crane & Waters. The wool was chiefly Mediterranean. The lots sold were as follows: 35 bales white unwashed Yerli, 26c.; 25 do. do. Salonica, 26⅜c.; 38 do. do. washed Smyrna, 45c.; 10 do. gray do. do. Smyrna, 37⅜c.; 10 mats unwashed Casablanca, 33c.; 10 do. washed Morocco, 36c.; 10 bales white limed Crimea, 27c.; 67 do. white washed Smyrna, 35c.; 5 do. gray washed Smyrna, 30⅜c.; 11 do. black do. do., 32⅜c.; 4 do. gray do. do., 32c.; 3 do. mixed do. do., 30c.; 10 do. washed black and gray Caramania, 35c.; 5 do. white unwashed wool, 28c.; 5 do. white unwashed Zigay, 34⅜c.; 8 do. fine do. unwashed Smyrna 30c.; 257 do. black do. Salonica, 25⅜c.; 15 do. white do. Tunis, 27⅜c.; 10 do. gray limed Constantinople, 12c.; 10 mats white unwashed Morocco, 25c.; 20 mats do. do. Casablanca, 33c.; 5 bales fine unwashed Smyrna, 31⅜c.; 8 do. 2d do. do., 25c.; 9 do. white do. Caramania, 25⅜c.; 3 do. black and gray do. do., 21c.; 125 do. white washed Persian, 35c.@35⅜c.; 91 bags picked black and gray, 20⅜c.; 5 bales white unwashed Roumelia, 29⅜c.; 10 do. do. washed Caraissar, 50c.; 5 do. gray do. Persian, 26⅜c.; 5 do. white do. Salonica, 28⅜c.; 77 do. do. do. Urdigria, 30c.@31⅜c.; 10 mats white unwashed Casablanca, 31c.; 33 bales do. washed Donskoi, 40c.; 10 do. white washed Caraissar, 45⅜c.@45⅜c.@44c.; 10 do. black and gray washed Caraissar, 39⅜c.; 10 mats white unwashed Morocco, 18⅜c.; 10 bales white washed Caraissar, 45⅜c.; 12 do. black and gray do. do., 42c.; 130 do. white unwashed Saffii, 24c.@26c.; 29 do. do. do. Volo, 21c.; 30 do. do. do. Donskoi, 22c.; 29 do. fine black unwashed Roumelia, 23⅜c.; 15 do. black and gray limed Smyrna, 27⅜c.; 5 do. white half washed Georgian, 30c.; 24 do. gray do. do. do., 29c.@27c.; 70 mats white unwashed Casablanca, 34c.; 45 bales do. washed Mosul, 48c.; 24 do. black and gray washed Smyrna, 40⅜c.; 22 do. do. do. limed do., 26⅜c.; 24 do. black and gray washed Kurdistan, 32⅜c.; 13 do. do. do. limed Yerli, 22⅜c.@23⅜c.; 50 do. do. do. washed Donskoi, 34c.; 39 do. do. do. Bessarabia, 33c.; 10 do. white unwashed Urdigria, 31⅜c.; 130 do. white unwashed Urdigria, 29⅜c.@30c.; 10 do. white washed Boulavat, 50⅜c.; 35 bags white unwashed Volo, 27⅜c.; 37 do. black do. do. 25c.; 17 do. black and gray unwashed Volo, 23⅜c.; 35 bales white washed Kaissar, 42c.@42⅜c.; 39 do. black and gray washed do. 39c.; 33 do. white washed Donskoi, 37⅜c.; 5 do. fine white unwashed Smyrna, 27⅜c.; 4 do. black and gray unwashed, 24⅜c.; 24 do. white washed do., 43⅜c.; 20 do. washed Morocco, 37c.; 7 do. unwashed Mestiza, 31⅜c.; 24 do. do. do. 23c.@29⅜c.; 3,500 ℔s. washed Sfax, 46c.; 10 bales black Santa Fé, 30c.; 4 mixed do. do., 25c.; 5 white do. do., 29⅜c.@30c.; 5,000 ℔s. unwashed Mazagan, 31c.; 5 bales black and gray unwashed wool, 27⅜c.... By the *Scotia* we received further reports of the progress of the Colonial Wool sales in London, a summary of which we annex: Nov. 14—The sales have passed off very steadily this evening. The attendance is still large, and a good general demand has been experienced. In prices no quotable change has occurred, all kinds of wool ruling quite up to opening rates. Nov. 16—The sales continue animated, home buyers especially operating very freely. No change to note in prices, but all decidedly firm. Nov. 17—The sales have been brisk. For all long-stapled wools no active demand, and tending against buyers. The market generally is very firm. Nov. 18—The sales have not presented any new feature. The home demand keeps very brisk, and foreign moderately good; prices firm. Nov. 19—The sales have gone off with spirit, at full prices. Foreign buyers bid up rather more freely. For hog the demand is brisk. Nov. 20—The sales have not presented any new feature to-day. Prices very firm and demand active.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported to-day at, in most instances, firmer rates, owing partly to the revival in the export trade in Breadstuffs and Provisions. For Liverpool the engagements included 600 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 43,500 bushels Wheat, at 4⅜@5⅜d. ₩ bushel; 750 tierces Beef at 2s. 9d. by sailing vessel and 5s. 6d. by steamer, ₩ tierce; 1,000 bbls. do., by steamer, at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 600 boxes Cheese and 150 pkgs. Butter, by do., at 40s.; and 150 hhds. Tallow, by sailing vessels, at 12s. 6d.@15s. ₩ ton. For London, 3,900 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. @1s. 7⅜d. ₩ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Grain at 4⅜d.@5d. ₩ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake on private terms; and 150 tierces Beef at 3s, ₩ tierce. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10⅜d. ₩ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Wheat at 5⅜d.@6⅜d.; 6,000 bushels Peas at 6d., ₩ bushel; 600 pkgs. Provisions at 20s. ₩ ton. For Bristol—1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and 15,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., in bags, ₩ bushel. For Havre—300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp—1,000 bbls. do., and 100 bales Hops, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fidelio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances—Matinee.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Actress by Daylight—The Stricken Heart—Yankee Legacy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Impostor—Little Sentinel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—The Irish Tiger.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Musical Matinee.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Lee does not seem inclined to permit the Army of the Potomac to settle quietly down for the Winter in the location where Gen. Meade has led it. On Thursday night, telegraphs our correspondent, an attempt was made by the enemy, in force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, to cross the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford. The movement was detected, and the cavalry division under Gen. Custer turned them back in confusion. This incident gave rise to a rumor that the whole rebel army was advancing to offer battle, and Gen. Meade made preparation for the emergency.

Respecting the movements of Grant's army, the telegraph still preserves silence. A dispatch dated yesterday at Chattanooga says that the weather is excellent, and the roads are in such good condition that the column of troops sent to relieve Burnside have probably reached within striking distance of Longstreet. Refugees from Northern Georgia report that in all that region a reign of terror exists, and that the rebel authorities are conscripting males and everything else they require for their shattered troops. In obedience to the clamor for the removal of Bragg, Jeff. Davis has displaced his favorite, and appointed Gen. Hardee in his stead.

The news from Knoxville confirms the reported repulse of Longstreet, in the fight of Sunday last. A dispatch from Knoxville, from an official source, dated the 30th November, says everything was all right. A cavalry fight had occurred near Cumberland Gap between Foster's and Longstreet's cavalry. Our forces captured four guns.

Advices from Charleston Bar to Dec. 1, announce little change in the position of affairs. The bombardment of Fort Sumter had almost entirely ceased, as the work for all warlike purposes had been rendered unserviceable. Its west wall had been undermined by our fire and had fallen into the sea, and the rebels display no flag over the ruins. Gen. Gillmore has turned his attention to the fortifications on Sullivan's Island, and with such effect that two of them are said to have been destroyed. Shells are also thrown into Charleston at the rate of twenty a day, and the inhabitants are said to have deserted all the buildings within range of our guns. A panic prevails among the people and the troops are scarcely a whit more courageous than the civilians at the prospect before them. They believe that Gen. Gillmore's operations will inevitably end in the capture of the city. Much destitution exists among the poor of Charleston and Savannah, and deaths from starvation have occurred. The rebels, with accustomed duplicity, took advantage of the respect which is everywhere paid by us to the hospital flag, to construct a strong battery behind the Moultrie House on Sullivan's Island, over which the signal of sickness was flying. A few days since they razed the hotel, and opened fire from the work which they had built under circumstances so dishonorable.

A band of guerrillas, whose depredations upon private property and repeated murder of our pickets at Washington, N. C., have long called for redress by the visitation of condign punishment upon the offenders, were dispersed on the 27th ult., by a force of cavalry, consisting of two companies of the Twelfth New-York regiment and one of the First North Carolina. Four of the guerrillas were killed, one of whom was a Lieutenant, and sixty-two were made prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

The greater portion of the President's Message is in type. On the reunion question it will be quite brief, and of very conservative tendency; in fact, the President declares that we have not yet arrived at that point in the progress of the war where so great a question can be clearly discussed. The message will not be as long as preceding ones.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that the Canadian Government has been for some time engaged in considering the best way to protect our fellow-subjects against the insidious attempts of persons who may come there for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the American army. Proper officers have been sent along the lines to keep a watch upon the proceedings of any person who may endeavor to make money by these practices, and to caution any residents who may be tempted to speculate in the business of procuring substitutes.

The notorious rebel guerrilla, Frank Gurley, charged with the murder of Brig.-Gen. Robert L. McCook, is now in custody, and will be tried by a Military Commission, at Nashville, assembled by Gen. Thomas for that purpose. Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, is President.

The important case of J. W. Lee *vs.* the United States, is now on trial in Louisville, before Judge Catron. In November, 1862, Brig.-Gen. Shackelford seized $111,000 in gold, bank notes, Treasury notes, &c., in possession of Lee, upon the ground that it was going South, and was the property of one Metcalfe, of Georgia. The United States claims that the money is forfeited, Gen. Shackelford claims half as informer, and Surveyor Cotton claims a share. Lee claims a share in his own right, and the balance as the bailee of Metcalfe.

The many friends of Col. Francis M. Rotch will be pained to learn that his death occurred very suddenly, at his residence in Morris, Otsego County, on the 28th ult. He was ill only three days, of congestion of the brain, and died at the early age of 41. Col. R. served in the Senate of this State during the sessions of 1860 and 1861, and was afterward employed by Gov. Morgan in the military service. He was a gentleman of many sterling qualities, and his demise is a loss to the State and the country.

Rev. H. W. Beecher had an enthusiastic reception in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. Gov. Curtin made an eloquent welcoming address, and Mr. Beecher entertained the immense audience for an hour and a half.

The Louisville *Journal* announces the passage of one thousand rebel prisoners through that city *en route* to Camp Douglas, and says more are on way.

A recent order from the War Department provides that all enlistments in the Regular army, under the last call of the President, shall apply on the quota of the districts in which the volunteers are obtained.

Joseph T. Bramlette, son of the Governor of Kentucky, and member of the Kentucky Legislature from Adair County, has been appointed Colonel of the Twelfth regiment of Volunteers of that State.

Thirty slaveholders of Tennessee have sent resolutions up to Washington, expressing themselves in favor of emancipation in that State, without compensation.

Out of 1,800 persons drafted and examined in the Milwaukee District of Wisconsin, only 78 soldiers have been obtained. Almost every one pays the commutation of $300.

Hon. Horatio Ballard has been appointed Consul-General of Cuba, to reside at Havana.

The price of Gold left off yesterday 152⅞ ℘ cent., as against 152½ the day before. Exchange on London, 167. The supply of Money is easier, at 7 ℘ cent. The Railway Stocks firm, and upward at the close of the day.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday. Desirable lots of Flour were firm, and of Wheat a shade dearer. Corn and Oats were rather cheaper. Cotton was more freely offered and purchased, at easier prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Leather, Fruit, Metals, Tallow, Whisky, Salt, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Provisions, at buoyant prices. Oils, Hemp, Seeds, Fish, Sugars and Skins were in moderate request. A fair business was reported in the freight line, with an upward tendency in rates.

The War as Regenerative of the South.

The war, as prosecuted against the rebels, is usually talked of as simply preservative of our Government and free institutions. Of course, that is its direct object, without which it would never have been waged. But there never was a great war yet, the *effect* of which was limited by its design. A great war is the greatest shock human society ever sustains; and it is sure to unlock agencies and causes, both material and moral, of tremendous force, which before were entirely unthought of, or, at all events, uncared for. Perhaps there may occasionally have been, in history, a barren and sterile war—a war which literally left a people *in statu quo ante bellum*; but if they have ever existed at all, they have been very rare. At all events, it is certain that throughout all modern history, war has ushered in every great step of national progress. Modern England was made what it is by the civil war which carried Charles I. to the scaffold; modern Germany by the thirty years' war of the seventeenth century; modern France by the civil and foreign wars of the French Revolution; and modern Italy by the internal wars which have taken place within the last fifteen years. It is impossible to name a nation in Europe, great or small, that has experienced a real regeneration but by the baptism of blood. And in Asia too, so far as there have been any important national changes, the sword has invariably opened the way for them. It was the bloody force of England that broke up the dreadful religious and civil despotisms that had held India down for centuries and ages. It was the same violence that has opened the gates of China to every redeeming influence. And it is that also which alone promises to make Japan fairly accessible to civilization and Christianity. It is not the war itself that regenerates—for that may spring from the most unjustifiable motives and be conducted in the most unwarrantable manner—but the regeneration comes from the agencies which the war necessarily takes with it, or draws in its train.

It is the special business of our Northern soldiers to compel the Southern people to submit to the Federal Constitution. They are accomplishing that business successfully and gloriously. But the very process necessarily carries with it other effects quite extraneous to any mere subjection to the Constitution. Our soldiers, in spite of themselves, are crusaders and propagandists. Every step they take in advance is an Anti-Slavery step, for the simple reason that military law accompanies them, and that law knows no such thing as Slavery. But more than that, their every word is Anti-Slavery. It is not possible that half a million free, intelligent men of the North, accustomed to all the effects and all the associations of free schools and free labor, should be transferred to the benighted and poverty-stricken regions where Slavery has reigned, and preserve silence upon the contrast. There is hardly a man of them, whose every word to a Southerner, whether he means it or not, is not an argument against Slavery. Nay, we might say that the very sight of the Union armies is a testimony against the institution. It is a notorious fact that few things are more surprising to the lower classes of the South—who constitute the great bulk of the population—than the rations which our soldiers are accustomed to receive. It is a revelation to them that wheat bread and fresh meat, and coffee, and sugar, and pepper and salt, and other such articles of food are commonly used at the North by men of all classes—that what they consider to be rare luxuries are there regarded as nothing more than the mere necessaries of life. This vast difference in the habits and enjoyments of daily life between the common people of the North and the South is forced upon the attention of the latter, wherever our armies go; and it cannot help starting earnest inquiry and new ideas.

Nobody doubts that if a New-England or a Western State were transferred bodily to the South, so that every Southern man could be a personal witness of its material and mental advancement, it would form a practical argument against Slavery of infinitely more potency than all other arguments combined. But this same thing is in no small degree realized, when our hundreds of thousands of men are sent there from every Northern State, with all their high intelligence and all their notions of comfortable life. The non-slaveholders of the South, ignorant though they are, are not so deficient in natural sense as not to perceive this contrast, and not to know that there must be some strong reason for it. Nor, though they are dull enough in all their sensibilities, are they so apathetic as not to care for an improved condition, or not to contract a hatred of Slavery when they see that Slavery stands in the way of such improvement.

All these influences necessarily attend the prosecution of the war, and operate with constantly increasing force while the war is prolonged. They have combined to greatly weaken already, if not entirely destroy, the partiality of the common people of the South toward the institution throughout all those parts of the South which have been occupied by our armies; so that even if the war should cease to-morrow, and every Northern soldier be withdrawn, it is doubtful whether any effort of the slaveholders to reëstablish their social system would succeed. But it is certain that the war will not cease to-morrow. The slave power, with that judicial blindness which always descends upon those whom Heaven intends to destroy, is resolved to fight the old flag to its last foot of soil. Our armies will have to sweep over the entire South before the great object of the war—the reëstablishment of constitutional authority—can be compassed. Thus all the attendant Anti-Slavery consequences of an occupation by our armies must be everywhere felt. Moreover, it is also certain that even after the war is closed great numbers of our Northern soldiers will remain at the South as permanent residents; and that they, in conjunction with tens of thousands of Northern civilians of enterprise, who will emigrate to the South, will exert a controlling power in the reconstruction of Southern society. Free labor will thus be efficiently organized to take the place of the system which the war has destroyed.

There cannot be a rational doubt that this mighty conflict, which was accepted by our Government simply to maintain its constitutional authority, is destined, by its indirect consequences, to effect a complete transformation of Southern society. It will form an epoch just as momentous to that portion of our country as the most signal blood-inaugurated epoch in the history of any European nation. To insure this, we have simply to remain faithful to the original purpose of the war, and let its collateral agencies take their natural course.

Military Prospects for the Winter.

Seasons of intense activity, with alternations of comparative repose, form the ebb and flow of all great wars. We have just passed through one of the grand climacteric periods, resulting in a series of great operations in the West, and at least of portentous *movements* in the East; and the fact that the season naturally fitted for field-work is passed, and Winter and the "skyey influences" adverse to military operations are upon us, gives plausibilty to the opinion that we may now have a period of comparative quiescence, and that our armies will go into Winter quarters. This of itself, to be sure, would not absolutely determine the cessation of active work; and if we should judge by the history of last year, when the month of December witnessed two of the greatest battles of the war—that of Fredericksburgh, in Virginia, and Murfreesboro, in Tennessee—there would be little to indicate such an intermission of operations. But the circumstances of December, 1863, and of December, 1862, are widely different. In the West a great aggressive army, threatening the invasion of Kentucky, fronted Rosecrans, and it was in the last degree desirable to foil that intention by dealing the rebels a telling blow. In Virginia the spirit of "On to Richmond" still controlled our military policy. No such necessity and no such prompting now weigh upon us. Our great army of the West holds a position which makes all attempts at the offensive on the part of the rebels madness. Gen. Grant is master of the situation, and the mastery, too, is of a kind that makes military operations in Virginia of quite subordinate moment. Both our armies have secured coignes of vantage where they can securely rest for the Winter; and there is no commanding military necessity to instigate a Winter campain.

Military operations during the Winter months, with the roads and weather of Virginia and Tennessee, are confessedly attended by the greatest difficulties. They are not, indeed, *impossible*, for we have made them ourselves, and they have been made in other wars; but it is necessarily at the expense of a prodigious wear and tear of all the material and moral agencies. It is this consideration that has made it a maxim in war, that in Winter active military operations shall cease, and armies go into cantonments. The maxim bears on warfare in our own country with a weight unknown in European countries. It is not a question whether or not Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade might not be able to undertake new campaigns this Winter; the point is whether it would not be better economy, and give better results in the long run, to allow our armies, during the coming three months of uncertain weather and roads, a season of repose, recuperation and renovation, rather than to fritter it away in enterprises from which we can fairly expect no commensurate results, but which would leave our soldiers in the Spring exhausted and used up.

These three months can doubtless be turned to most fruitful account by the chiefs of our two grand armies. Both armies are exhausted by a season of most intense activity, that has witnessed on each theatre of war three great battles. It is difficult for those at a distance to realize the state of prostration in which a series of such campaigns as have marked the past year leaves an army. Our army in Virginia and our army in Tennessee has each three good months' work before it—work which may not be apparent to those stay-at-home hot-heads who breathe only of battles and bloodshed, but which is none the less real and essential, and will appear so in the long run.

We have no intention to intimate by these observations that the campaign is positively closed for the Winter; for the very desperation of the enemy may prompt him to desperate enterprises, or, on the other hand, opportunities may present themselves, offering such commanding advantages as to prompt the offensive on our part. But if neither contingency arises, and our armies shall retire into Winter quarters for the next three months, we say these months can be most usefully spent, and there is no reason why the country should feel otherwise. It must be borne in mind, that while we shall gain by every day of delay, the rebels must lose by every day of delay. We shall start in the Spring with refilled ranks and renovated armies for a grand, final, triumphal campaign.

City Car and Omnibus Nuisances.

The Brooklyn Common Council certainly deserve the thanks of the community for having made the first move toward reforming the car and omnibus abuses. But we are sorry to see that there is some hesitation amongst the Aldermen as to the greatest abuse of all, and that is the crowding of the cars. As compared with this every other sinks into insignificance. It is an offence of the rankest kind against public decency and the public health—we will say nothing of the public comfort—and there is not a particle of excuse for it. The only thing that can justify the grant of a monopoly of the principal public streets to these railroad companies, is their undertaking to carry all who seek it, in a proper manner, *on a seat, and with a sufficiency of good air, and room for their legs, and comfortable ingress and egress.* The monopoly has been granted without exacting a single condition on these points. Nobody else is allowed to meet the public requirements by competition, and those who are in possession of the tracks, are allowed to do as they please.

The rule proposed in the Brooklyn Common Council, that nobody should be obliged to pay a fare unless he was provided with a seat, is not in our opinion what it ought to be, but it is still good. It would furnish a strong inducement to the companies themselves to prevent the overcrowding; though we fear the majority of passengers would hang on to the "straps" and pay all the same, with that sheeplike submissiveness for which the traveling public in America is so notorious. But in our opinion it ought to be the duty of the police, as it is in other cities, to put a stop to the practice. The persons who have most reason to complain of it are those who have obtained seats, and who then find the centre of the car blocked up by a mass of new arrivals, who rob them of light and air, and fill up the passage to the door. In nine cases out of ten these persons would not venture to remonstrate, as if they did so, they would expose themselves to the abuse or assaults of any rowdy who chose to stand and pay five cents for the privilege of swinging by the straps. The true remedy is to make the conductor liable to a fine or the revocation of his license for admitting more than a certain number of passengers into a car, and at the same time exempt the passenger from the necessity of paying unless he is provided with a seat. This would stimulate the conductor into finding room for him, instead of, as at present, leaving it to the good nature of those who are seated, or the passenger's own enterprise. Or better still, it would stimulate the companies into dividing the seats by an iron partition, if they are not compelled to do it by ordinance, which, in our opinion, they ought to be, and thus enable any one entering to see at a glance whether there is a vacant place, and if so, where.

We submit to the Common Council whether, as we have already borrowed our Police system from one European city, it would not be well to take a few other hints from another as to the mode of regulating public conveyances. European Governments have had a much larger experience in the art of providing for the safety and comfort of great masses of men in cities than we have. Large cities in this country are still a novelty, and our authorities are hardly yet awake to the wide difference which exists between the requirements of such a city as New-York, and the small communities of which the United States was until very recently made up. We think, therefore, the Parisian manner of dealing with companies and conductors is worthy of imitation, or, at least, of examination. There is certainly no city in which the public convenience is so carefully attended to as Paris. The precautions taken there to prevent the overcrowding of vehicles are most elaborate. There are stations along the omnibus routes, in which passengers are handed a ticket containing a number indicating the order of their entrance. When the stage passes, if there are any vacant places, they take them in their turn; if there are none, or not enough, those who have not been accommodated wait for the next. Whenever an omnibus is full, the conductor is obliged to exhibit a plate over the door, with the word "COMPLET," (full,) painted on it in large letters. When there is a vacant place he turns it down.

Bragg, the Great Retreater.—It was at Pensacola, Fla., that Gen. Braxton Bragg began fighting for the rebellion, and if he keep on retreating, he is likely soon to be back somewhere in that vicinity. In the Fall of last year, he and his army were in Northern Kentucky, and fought a battle at Perryville. His present position, if he has a position, is about midway between Perryville and Pensacola. Bragg's perpetual order to his army is "Backward march." Nothing but the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico will give him pause.

Consumptives in the Army.

We read with great astonishment, in article 6 of Circular 100, just issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's office, that "incipient consumption does not exempt" a drafted man from service. It is not necessary to be a medical man to know that as soon as incipient consumption is detected in anybody, it needs the most extraordinary precautions and exertions on the part of the patient to prevent its passing into the next stage. We know that it requires an amount of care as regards air, exercise, diet and mode of life to prevent its becoming confirmed consumption, which, unhappily, only a very small number of those who are attacked by this terrible disease, are able to take. In short, owing to the fact that the mass of the community cannot either travel, or take horseback-exercise, or drink good wine, or give up their ordinary occupations and devote themselves entirely to the care of their health, the per centage of recoveries from the first stage of the disease is so small as to be not worth counting.

It follows from all this that to take a man in whom the seeds of the disease are beginning to show themselves, and expose him to the hardships of a soldier's life, to the coarse and often irregular diet, the long and severe marches, the bad water, the watching, the excitement, the violent alternations of temperature, the malarious atmosphere, which no soldier in active service, especially in such a country as ours, can possibly avoid, is to sentence him to death, just as certainly and as inexorably as if he were ordered to be shot. No doubt he will not die in the army; two or three months of campaigning will make him weak enough and useless enough to entitle him to his discharge; but he will come home to die, and will linger on without even the consolation of a pension. If he enter the service with incipient consumption, and he is discharged merely owing to the natural progress of the disease, he cannot swear, as the act of Congress requires him to do, that he has been discharged in consequence of "a disease contracted in the service and in the line of his duty."

But no man either enlists or ought to be drafted with the certainty of dying in the service. What the soldier undertakes is to run the ordinary risks of war, and no more; and the ordinary risks of war give every soldier a very good chance of coming home safe and sound, and a still better chance of coming home with only such trifling disease or disability as will not prevent him from following the ordinary avocations of civil life. If a call were made to-morrow for volunteers to encounter certain death in the cause of the Union, we cast no slur on the patriots of the country when we say that uncommonly few of them would respond. If men were drafted for any such purpose, we venture to assert that the trouble of getting them to the rendezvous would be nearly as great as the trouble of fighting the South. Now and then, in the excitement or despair of actual conflict, men are known to fling themselves on hostile bayonets in a paroxysm of heroism. But the number of those who deliberately, and with a full knowledge of the nature of the step they are about to take, have offered to die for their country, has, so far, been exceedingly small. One such man appears in five hundred years, and the rarity of the sacrifice wins for him eternal fame. There has, so far, been only one Arnold de Winkelried, though there are to-day in Europe and America hundreds of thousands who, for a cross or a star, or even a "banquet" at Delmonico's, would mount the deadliest breach that ever opened the way to a hostile fortress.

We, therefore, do not see why this tremendous devotion should be exacted from consumptives, of all men in the world. What has this class done that it should be so honored? We can well understand why a strumous or scrofulous constitution, or why a *tendency* to consumption, either hereditary or acquired, should not exempt; for many a weak-lunged, ailing fellow who, behind a counter or in a workshop, has but the feeblest hold on life, may, by active open-air life in the field, be converted into a hardy, brawny campaigner. This is especially true of those drafted for the cavalry. But "incipient consumption" is something more than a tendency to consumption, and to send a man to the field in whom marked indications of it can be detected would be barbarous and impolitic. Probably he would die at home just as surely as in the army, but he would die in his own way, and on his own private account. The United States would have had no hand in expediting his dissolution. Moreover, we may add that, if this nation cannot be saved without the aid of consumptives, its chances of life are, in our opinion, dreadfully small.

Thoughtful Rebels.—In our present issue will be found, copied from a Georgia newspaper, a curious dialogue which took place between the gallant Gen. Lytle, of Ohio, who fell at the battle of Chickamauga, and the rebel narrator. It seems that the General had a "strange, unwavering, fanatical faith" that the Union forces would crush the rebellion, that our army would now strike at the heart of the Confederacy, which is Georgia, and that we would make short work of it. The rebel advised him to restrain boasting until he got "beyond the shadow of yonder mountain," (Lookout Mountain,) but afterward granted, for argument's sake, that our army would subjugate the South and restore the Union, and then asked what sort of Union it would be? adding, however:

> "Both sides have now vindicated their honor and courage; you are the strongest, therefore propositions of settlement should come from your side. Let your Congress annul Lincoln's Abolition proclamation, and guarantee to the South security of person and property, and propose to them to return under the compromise proposed by the Southern Commissioners at Washington, in 1860, and rejected by the Northern Congress, and stop this suicidal war."

To this Gen. Lytle replied in very vigorous style, declaring that the war should be eternal, if necessary to prevent disunion, but closed the argument by saying:

> "When our army has reached the heart of the rebellion, and dispersed the rebel army, I am for the Union as it was, and I shall insist that the South be invited back on the terms you propose; but there is to be no peace nor parleying with armed rebels."

This dialogue, and its publication in a Southern newspaper, shows that the progress of the war is inducing reflection even among the most defiant rebels. This one, for example, who at first spoke after the most approved "last ditch" fashion, finally expressed his desire that "propositions of settlement" should come from our side, which is the strongest. We do not doubt, that since Gen. Grant has driven the rebel army from the shadow of Lookout Mountain, and all the mountains, there are a good many rebels in the State of Georgia arguing with themselves in this style.

OBITUARY.

Maj. Gilbert M. Elliott.

The body of the late Maj. Gilbert Molleson Elliott arrived here from Chattanooga on the 4th inst. A few facts concerning this promising and brilliant young officer may not be uninteresting to the many to whom he was known, either personally or by reputation. Entering the Free Academy at an early age, he passed through with distinguished honors, bearing away with him several of the gold medals. From his entrance until his graduation, he stood at the head of his class. Entering the army as Second Lieutenant immediately after his academical course, and at an early period of the struggle, he rose speedily to the rank of First Lieutenant, and soon after to that of Captain, and was attached to Gen. Geary's Staff. Shortly after the battle of Gettysburgh, in which he distinguished himself, he was, on the recommendation of his Commanding General, promoted to the posts of Major of his regiment, while yet only 22 years of age, his division being shortly after transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the aid of the Army of the Cumberland. In the late brilliant attack on Lookout Mountain by Gen. Hooker, Major Elliott was with his regiment, which suffered fearfully. He was killed while leading the storming party in that dreadful conflict, thus sealing with his young life his devotion to his country's cause. Major Elliott was universally beloved by all who knew him—a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, his loss to his immediate relations is irreparable.

A. F. B.

Death of Col. Francis M. Rotch.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Col. Francis M. Rotch died at his residence in Morris, Otsego County, on the 28th ult., aged 41. His death was sudden, and, until almost the last hour, unexpected. He had been ill only three days, and the disease terminated in congestion of the brain.

Col. Rotch was a young man of rare accomplishments, and of most winning manners. Carefully educated, he more than fulfilled the hopes and promises of his early youth. His father, Francis Rotch, Esq., being one of the most extensive and successful agriculturists in the State, (and one of the earliest Presidents of the State Agricultural Society,) our friend was naturally drawn to the same pursuits—in which he took great delight, and brought to them a highly cultivated mind and congenial tastes.

But he combined, with his fondness for the quiet pursuits of agriculture, a lively and intelligent interest in public affairs. Because of their knowledge of his eminent fitness for public life, the people of his district called him to the Senate in 1859, and he served through the sessions of 1860 and 1861 with distinction.

At the close of his Senatorial term, Gov. Morgan solicited his service in the Military Bureau of the State. The duties imposed upon him were arduous, and he entered upon them with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his generous nature. In the prosecution of these duties he was often required to visit the regiments in the field, and while thus employed, he was seized with an illness which prostrated him for many months, and from which he never fully recovered. It undoubtedly formed the basis of the sickness which has now resulted fatally.

The Strikes.

MR. LINCOLN ON THE STRIKERS.

The New-York correspondent of *Fincher's Trade Review*, of Philadelphia, under date of Nov. 28 writes:

"The great strike continues in all its magnitude. The Committees sent by both parties have returned—ours has the inside track. The employers, taking time by the forelock, scarcely waited for the expiration of the three days' grace, ere they hurried off a Committee to secure a respite in the shape of an extension of time on their work, so that the patriotic Christian souls could starve the worm that labors for his daily bread into submission, without loss to, themselves. The Committee were furnished with the necessary documents to prove that we were growing rich. As a sample of their statements, I will give you one on wages; the Committee told the Secretary of the Navy that they were, and had been, paying machinists from two dollass and a half to four dollars per day, and to advance an additional twenty-five per cent. would ruin them. Their statement was not allowed to remain undenied, for we had a Committee of the first class after them, headed by our worthy President.

Our Committee, immediately after its arrival, waited upon the President, and were received in a manner that showed conclusively the worthy old gentleman had not left all his sympathy for laboring men with his maul and wedges in the prairie State. After hearing our statement, he told us he could do nothing as President, but as Abraham Lincoln his sympathies were with us, and further, having been raised in a rural district, he had never participated in a strike. The only one he had ever beheld was a strike among the shoemakers of Haverhill, Massachusetts, some 12 or 15 years ago, in which the shoemakers succeeded in worsting their bosses. As to the present strike, he considered the employers the first strikers, as they refused to accept the terms offered by the men, and thereby compelled the latter to cease work, or, as they term it, go on a strike; and now that both were on a strike '*the best blood would win.*'

He then recommended the Committee to call on the Secretary of the Navy, and, to insure prompt attention, gave them a note to the Secretary, asking an immediate interview, which, upon presentation, was granted. The Secretary informed the Committee that they had been anticipated by another Committee, and he then stated what they had said about the wages; also, that they had with them a series of resolutions that had never seen the light, but had been concocted in some secret session, and, as such, could not be received by him. He assured them (the employers) that no extension could be granted.

When our Committee heard the astounding falsehood in reference to wages paid, they promptly proposed to accept the rate of wages paid by any of the outstanding firms as they appear upon their books, and, if the same averaged two dollars per day for good workmen, the men now out would at once withdraw the demand for the advance and resume work. But the call was not responded to, for the Committee of silk-stocking and kid-glove order beat a hasty retreat when they found men with facts and figures close upon them. The Secretary assured our Committee that no extension of time could or would be granted by any one in his Department, as Congress alone possessed power to grant it.

Having discovered, from the highest sources, that the canard announcing an extension was entirely without foundation, the Committee returned, and on Thursday last reported to the Association. The report was received amid vociferous cheers, and the meeting adjourned with three times three for the President, the Navy Department and fair play. This seemed to be the flank movement that was to drive the barb home to the breasts of the would-be tyrants.

The Rebellion in St. Domingo.—Letters from St. Domingo of a late date, received in this city, speak of the entire stoppage of all business operations, in consequence of the rebellion, resulting in loss to American trade, which was considerable with that part of the island.

The number of Spanish soldiers killed within the past three months has been very large, and many begin to doubt the ability of the Spanish Government to maintain its position in the country. The story recently published in the United States that the Spaniards had demanded the right to march troops through Haytian territory, and had been refused, is, in all probability, incorrect.

Still, the troubles at St. Domingo affect the people of Hayti, and no one can foresee the complications that may arise. Intelligent Dominicans express the opinion that the people of that country would welcome the protecting power of the United States, which, at present, however, with our serious internal troubles, cannot be vouchsafed.—*Boston Journal, Dec. 2.*

Sales of Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 4.

The sales of five-twenties to-day amounted to $674,550. The long-delayed bonds are now being delivered at the rate of a million and a half per day and larger amounts are promised during the week.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Patent Excelsior Weather Strip.

This valuable article thoroughly excludes wind, cold and dust from buildings of every description; prevents the rattling of windows, and effects a great saving in fuel. The advantages in manufacture secured by this patent enables us to offer a much superior article at about one-half the prices charged for an extensively advertised imitation.

E. S. & J. TORREY, Sole Agents,
No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT **A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.**

A Walking Skeleton.

Some years ago
DR. SCHENCK
was a
WALKING SKELETON
about the streets of Philadelphia, and finally was reduced so low that he was unable to move any longer, and was taken over to New-Jersey
TO DIE.
There he lay confined to his bed, and Dr. Thornton said his lungs were all gone, and he would not live a week. In that low state he heard of, and obtained, some
ROOTS AND HERBS,
and made a medicine that soon made a change in his whole system. It expelled all the matter from the lungs, mucus from the stomach, started the liver, and, in fact, expelled all the morbid matter from the system.
HIS APPETITE
began to improve, and it was with difficulty he could be prevented from eating too much. He took the most nourishing food, and, in a short time, he began to
IMPROVE RAPIDLY.
Now, he is a great, hearty man, weighing over two hundred and twenty pounds. His
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA-WEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS,
are a composition similar to the medicine that cured him. He is now traveling from one city to another, seeing patients and administering his medicines; and it is said he will take a person in the
LAST STAGES OF CONSUMPTION,
and in a few weeks they are about, in tolerable good health. His medicines change the whole system, and the patient soon begins to have
A GOOD APPETITE.
As the food nourishes the system he finds that he is getting fleshy. Nature overpowers his disease, and he gets well. This is the great feature of
DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES;
they make new matter, new blood, and by keeping the digestive organs healthy disease must be expelled.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Dr. SCHENCK has rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, where he can be seen professionally every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
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No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal affections.

While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway. Also, embroidery, quilting, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Hats and Furs.
The best and cheapest, at
TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Central Park Skating Hat—The most elegant hat ever produced, at TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

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Bargains—Great Bargains.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT RETAIL.
The cheapest store in the City. Call and examine for yourselves. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent,
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FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
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For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

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A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
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WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 63 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
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BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
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THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,* No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
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FOR THE HAIR.
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A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and safest preparation in use. Try a bottle. At RUSHTON'S family drug store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

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The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
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The largest assortment and store in the City.

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CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by THOS. P. MARSHALL, Trenton, N.J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

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BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of doors and windows, without interfering with the free use of the same for ventilating purposes. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of the sashes, and are deadeners of sound from the street or otherwise. For circular, with references to thousands of our most respectable citizens, address
THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank. Local agents wanted everywhere.

COLD FEET! COLD FEET! COLD FEET
USE THE
ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES.
They keep the feet warm in the coldest weather.
METTAM & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway.
Price $1; prepaid by mail, $1 30.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX AND EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

NO. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE!

THE TRUE ORIGIN DISCOVERED AT LAST AND THE NATURAL REMEDY FOR ITS SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE PLACED WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

The origin of Consumption and the treatment for its cure has received more attention from the medical profession, and with less good results, than all other diseases to which the human family are subject.

Consumption is in nearly every instance caused—*First,* by a chemical and functional derangement of the liver and digestive organs, which soon fills the blood and secretions with morbid elements; and Nature, in her efforts to relieve the system from the unnatural substances, throws the majority of such out of the system through the lungs and air-passages, and which, if long continued, or if there is any predisposition to lung disease, irritation, inflammation, and ulceration are soon developed, with all the symptoms of speedy consumption.

Second—In connection with the above cause we have another which is not understood by physicians, and that is, a super-abundance of action of the lungs, or in other words, they have been compelled to labor too hard. We say it comes from increased action of the lungs, produced by a want of proper and healthy action of other vital organs, thereby causing too much action of the lungs. That the machine may run well, all parts must be kept well oiled and properly balanced. Thus it is with the human system. God, whose hands so daintily fashioned this wonderful machine, has allotted to each organ a specific amount of labor, which, if properly and faithfully performed, will cause the machine to run smoothly and easily through life. But the moment one organ attempts to shirk its usual amount of labor upon a neighboring organ, that moment the harmony of the system is destroyed, and the organ, overtasked by its increased action, becomes, as a natural consequence, enfeebled and no longer able to perform even its ordinary amount of work, falls into inaction and decay.

Suppose, for instance, that the action of the heart—the tiny seat of life—has become impaired, and instead of performing its customary amount of labor it now performs only half as much as it should do—what is the result? In all cases where there is a lack of action in the liver, digestive organs and heart, the lungs are necessarily brought into powerful action, and are obliged to perform the work of their neighbors as well as their own proper functions.

The labor imposed upon the lungs is therefore greatly in excess of what it should be in a normal condition, producing irritation, inflammation and ultimately ulceration, general prostration and consumption. In brief, the above are the causes that produce all cases of lung diseases, throat affections and catarrh. Now the natural and proper treatment for the full and permanent cure of all such complaints is simple, safe and reliable. Instead of applying remedial agents to the lungs exclusively, we have, by vast experience, learned that other organs should be aroused to action at once, and be compelled to perform as much extra exertion as the lungs have been compelled to perform.

The heart, liver, stomach, kidneys, &c., are the organs to look to for relieving the lungs and air passages. By changing the current and diverting it to other channels, immediate relief is the natural result. This is the only possible way you can hope to arrest the dreaded calamity, because all that is done to palliate the disease only increases it when directed to the lungs exclusively, as all physicians do, and in consequence never cure a single case of real consumption. They give easing and stupefying remedies which, for a time, flatter the unfortunate that his life may be saved. But, alas, the light of hope that had burned in the hearts of anxious friends grows dim, as they discover that the fatal foe is, in his apparent quietude only gaining renewed power to fasten his deadly fangs still deeper, and that the life of the loved one is fast ebbing away under his subtle influence. Friends and sufferers, we, as good Samaritans, beg you, do not be thus deceived, until all hope has fled, and a precious life is sacrificed upon the altar of ignorance and quackery. Prof. R. L. HAMILTON, and his associate, Dr. LOCKROW, can give assurances for a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of consumption, bronchitis and catarrh, before extensive ulceration has taken place, by our new remedies, for the liver and blood. Prof. HAMILTON having himself been saved from the very jaws of death by these potent agents, after consumption was so far advanced that he was given up by friends and physicians as past all hope of recovery. In order that every one may easily know for a certainty the precise condition of the lungs, where consumption is suspected, we have in our office a wonderful and new invention for that purpose, called the PULMONETER, or Lung tester, which will accurately tell the exact condition of the lungs and their power in health and disease. Therefore, if you have a cough or any symptoms of lung disease, dear reader, do not delay another day, but call on us and we will tell you plainly whether you can be saved or not, and the length of time it will require to do it, and the probable cost. No deception will be practiced, we always tell our patients just what they may depend upon.

We shall publish from time to time in this paper, in addition to the following, some of the most wonderful and startling cures, performed by us, that have ever been placed before the world.

TESTIMONIALS.

TROY, N. Y., March, 1863.

To Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D.:

Allow me, in my own humble way, to add my evidence in proof of the most miraculous cure you have performed in my astonishing case. You, as well as hundreds of others, will remember the horrid condition I was in when brought to your office *on a bed,* and apparently in the last stage of CONSUMPTION; given up by my loving friends and the best physicians, consigned to an early and cheerless grave; feeling there was no hope for me; *morphine,* to ease my intolerable cough and distress, was the only consolation, but the moment you saw me you said, kind friend, "HOPE! for I see a chance for your full recovery and future happiness." My disease was the result of a bad condition of the liver, stomach, blood and digestive organs, which had nearly destroyed my lungs through sympathy and ulcerations, known by the fact of raising large quantities of blood and water daily, with night sweats, cold chills, hectic fever, both feet and legs swollen to the body, so that I could not walk a step without the aid of crutches. You will also recollect that in less than THREE MONTHS from your first prescription, I was restored to good health, and able to labor at my trade, and now am PERFECTLY WELL AND SOUND.

I only have now to add that this wonderful cure was performed wholly by your new and mystic remedies, and I have no one to thank for my life and present happiness but you, and God, the Giver of all things. Oh, suffering mortals, why will you doubt and suffer on, and lose your life in the end? Do not cry HUMBUG at this new doctrine when it is capable of saving your lives safely and speedily.

It is a God-given blessing to the people of this day and generation. All that feel this to be a false statement, or that Prof. Hamilton is a humbug, can address me, and I will satisfy them that it is more than true. I repeat the warning—do not delay, ye afflicted ones, for God, angels and truth are manifested in all the dealings of Prof. H. with his patients, for he has the power and the will to do great good in this noble work. Most respectfully,

HORACE LAWRENCE.

No. 376 FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to add my experience to the many sufferers who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of premature graves. I had been gradually sinking for ten years with a congested liver which so completely destroyed my health, that I seldom escaped three months without being confined to my bed for weeks at a time, and to discourage me most of all, my physician seriously informed me that my liver was *perforated,* and there was no cure for such a disease. At this period I had become almost helpless at times, and could not turn over in bed without first being placed in a sitting posture. My complexion was frightfully sallow, and my whole face was parched with morphine. My sufferings were intolerable, and becoming low spirited, I sorrowfully settled my mind down, without a single ray of hope, to nurse my liver as well as I could, but fully expecting to die in a few months. Fortunately, however, I heard of your successful treatment in liver diseases, and immediately procured some of your medicine. Now I am quite another being. I can eat and sleep with as much zest as any of my neighbors; I can walk all day, and in short, freely enjoy the use of my faculties when and as I will. I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh since I began to take your medicine in August last, and my skin has also regained its original color. You do not know how grateful I feel toward you for this improvement in my health, and if my name and testimony can in any way serve you, or prove instrumental in pointing out relief to those now suffering as I was, I here freely give you both, and with a hearty good will, sign myself

Very truly yours,
To Dr. LOCKROW. Mrs. EMMA GIBBS.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Two years ago I was afflicted with heart disease, together with a derangement of the liver and kidneys—that was productive of the disease called gravel—which so prostrated me as to compel me to keep my bed for six months at a time. Among the many physicians I employed, were Dr. D——, Dr. W—— and Dr. J——, of Newburgh—all of whom pronounced me *incurable!* Among the various aggravating symptoms that warranted them in arriving at such a conclusion, were swollen feet, bloated flesh, rush of blood to the head, and many others I will not make mention of. A friend recommended Dr. LOCKROW. Although I commenced his treatment with little hope, yet under the influence of his remedies I began to improve rapidly until the present time. I am what I hoped, but never expected to be—*a well man.* I give this testimonial voluntarily, and if it be the means of pointing out to *even one sufferer the real physician*—who values his patients' *health* more highly than their *money*—and who is capable of doing *all he claims,* for a reasonable compensation, I shall feel that I have not given it in vain, and have partially remunerated one to whom I owe my very existence.

The truth of this statement will be corroborated, not only by myself, but my friends and neighbors, on application to

H. N. DEGRAW,
No. — Liberty-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

The following testimonial is the voluntary offering of Mr. John Gernett, foreman of the extensive Car Manufacturing establishment of Eaton, Gilbert & Co., Troy, N. Y. Messrs. Eaton & Co. will be happy to corroborate these facts.

GREEN ISLAND, Albany, Co. N. Y., Nov. 24, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been very severely afflicted for more than three years last past, with erysipelatous and scrofulous varicocele, or, in other words, ulcerated varicose veins in my lower limbs, and this has been a source of annoyance to me, depriving me of the means of livelihood on many occasions, and not only so, but it has been attended with a vast amount of pain and suffering. Having arrived at an advanced age, I supposed there was no help for me, and particularly so, inasmuch as I had already tried many remedies prescribed by our most celebrated physicians, and without the desired effect. At times I was made partially whole, but the disease would break out again with renewed violence, and leave me in a worse condition than before. I gave up in despair. Yet there was a balm in Gilead, but having become so much disheartened, I did not dare to trust; but after repeated urging by my friends, I was induced to try the remedies prescribed by Dr. LOCKROW, and I thank my God, my friends and the Doctor that I did so. Under his treatment in a few short months, I have become a well man, and if there could be a doubt on the subject in the mind of any one, I cordially invite them to see me at my residence. This is not thrown out as a *newspaper puff,* but as the honest truth, and a circumstance that will not admit of a contradiction. In giving this certificate, I am actuated by motives to do all the good I can to those who are suffering as I have suffered. My advice to all such is to go and do likewise. Please see me at my residence, and I remain the afflicted's humble servant.

JOHN GERNETT.
Address
Green Island, Albany County, N. Y.

OFFICE NO. 546 BROADWAY,
One door south of the Old Dusseldorf Gallery.

☞ Office hours for consultation, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Cases treated by mail as heretofore.

Address Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW.

☞ Send for our Pamphlet, with Testimonials, gratis.

EXCLUSIVE AND UNIVERSAL NEWS
UP TO
DAWN ON SUNDAY,
appears in every issue of the
SUNDAY MERCURY.

All that other newspapers of every class contain, and everything which they omit, and the public desire to know, will be found in the columns of this

GRAND COMPENDIUM OF THE
VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE

from all parts of the world. Society could not now be content without it. No journal so comprehensive in its scope and so reliable in its details has ever been published in America, and no combination of newspapers, daily or weekly, can supply its place. Its reportorial corps is the largest and the best organized in New-York. In the field, the camp, the blockade service, and the political circles of Washington, it has intelligent correspondents. The last reports of its local agents, and its final telegraphic dispatches from the Federal Capital, do not COME IN UNTIL DAYBREAK ON SUNDAY MORNING. It is hours in advance of other papers printed on that day. They generally go to press before midnight, and therefore the events which occur between that hour and dawn are necessarily unrecorded in their columns.

The SUNDAY MERCURY supplies every want of the people that can be supplied by a model newspaper. In literature it caters for its readers, without reference to expense among authors of the highest grade of genius in England as well as in this country. Its Police Reports, Military Intelligence, War Correspondence, Commercial, Shipping and Financial News, Sporting Items, Theatrical Record, &c., &c., are fuller, fresher and more accurate than in any other paper published on the same day.

☞ MBER ☜
THAT TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY

will bring the City, country and foreign news up to

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

and that the TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES to that hour will be the

LATEST WAR NEWS,

printed ON SUNDAY MORNING. The SUNDAY MERCURY has more than three times the combined circulation of all the other apologies for Sunday newspapers published in New-York.

THE FIRST COURSE
OF A
NEW LITERARY BANQUET,
in the form of an Original Story, entitled
SUCH IS LIFE,
from the popular pen of the great English Romancist,
PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.,
will be spread before the multitudinous readers of the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
TO-MORROW, DEC. 6.

This glorious work of fiction surpasses in intense interest "Imogen; or, the Marble Heart," "The Poor Girl, or, the Marchioness and her secret," "The Scarlet Flower," "Lady Maude," and all the other popular tales by the same hand which have been introduced to the American public through the pages of the SUNDAY MERCURY. Unique in its conception, matchless in its variety of character, most marvelous in its details, and exhibiting in its progress the effects of every passion and motive that can move humanity to deeds of heroism, or sink it in the depths of shame, this romance is destined to increase tenfold the celebrity of a writer who has long since won the meed that belongs to the commanding genius.

In no other newspaper published in this country can be found such an association of attractions—such a combination of the useful, the important and the agreeable—as in the SUNDAY MERCURY. It is a publication *sui generis*—without a twin in the current literature of the world. The wants and tastes and interests of all the subdivisions of society are satisfied through its various departments. The story-reader, the trade man, the speculator, the politician, the patriot, the votary of public amusements, the sporting man, the soldier, the lover of humor, the man of fashion, the shipping-merchant, the fireman, the musician, the actor, the manager, the police agent, THE MAN WHO WANTS THE EARLIEST AND MOST ACCURATE NEWS ON ALL SUBJECTS—finds, in this comprehensive medium, exactly what he seeks. Nor has he to pick it out of a miscellaneous and confused jumble of articles and paragraphs. Everything is arranged under its separate head, clearly and concisely.

Asks he food for the imagination—there are the serial romances and short stories; or humor—there is the famous "Sunday Table-Talk," with its matchless corps of contributors, including the "Disbanded Volunteer;" or the latest news from the war—there are the Telegraphic Reports, from exclusive sources, up to 4 A. M. Sunday morning; or the City News—there it is in full up to the hour of dawn; or Theatrical and Show News—there he has it from all portions of the civilized world; or sporting intelligence—there are all the new matches, all the latest results, all the information upon which to base his bets. But space fails to tell half the story. A CIRCULATION THREE TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS COMBINED is the best evidence that the public understand the value of the SUNDAY MERCURY. It is the cheapest medium of universal information in the world, and gives a wider publicity to the announcements in its business columns than can be obtained at five times the cost elsewhere.

A NEW TISSUE OF MYSTERIES, woven and unraveled by the master-hand of PIERCE EGAN, (AUTHOR OF "IMOGEN, OR THE MARBLE HEART," "THE POOR GIRL," "THE SCARLET FLOWER," "LADY MAUDE, OR THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE," etc., etc.,) and entitled

"SUCH IS LIFE,"
will be commenced in the columns of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
TO-MORROW, DECEMBER 6.

No living novelist has produced such a powerful impression upon the popular imagination as PIERCE EGAN, and through the SUNDAY MERCURY alone can the public of America become acquainted with each new work of this renowned author, as it is issued fresh from his pen to entertain, interest and enchant the world. This monopoly has been secured at a cost of MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, for the only newspaper establishment on this side of the Atlantic that can afford to pay the HIGHEST EUROPEAN PRICES for the best productions of the LITERARY STARS OF EUROPE. The sterling romances of PIERCE EGAN, heretofore published (from ADVANCE SHEETS furnished by the great romancist) in the pages of the SUNDAY MERCURY, have created a sensation among all classes of society in the United States, which has never been paralleled in the history of SERIAL Literature; but, judging from the installments of "SUCH IS LIFE" already transmitted by the writer, this new story will eclipse in intense interest all its predecessors.

The plot is a wonderful specimen of dramatic skill, and the characters are drawn with a force and vigor absolutely startling. In the early chapters the reader is introduced into the society of a man of apparently vast wealth and high position, who, owing to circumstances to be developed in the course of the narrative, is under the control of one of the most extraordinary specimens of consummate villainy and cunning ever conceived by the mind of man. The millionaire, whose name is Ormsby Unthank Carwarden, is swayed like a puppet by his adroit and utterly unprincipled factotum, Aspenoil, who aspires to the hand of his beautiful daughter, Mabel, a glorious embodiment of all the rarest qualities of her sex. The father summons up sufficient courage to deny the suit of Aspenoil, and then ensues a scene between them of which no description could convey an adequate idea. The result is an attempt at murder on the part of the villainous suitor. He leaves Carwardine, as he supposes, dead, and escapes with all the money and important papers he can lay his hands upon, covering up his tracks so carefully that he believes detection to be impossible. The circumstances which baffle all his arts of concealment, and lead directly up to the door of proof, constitute one of the most thrilling positions of this most exciting romance. The under-plot, in which the subordinate characters of the story figure, displays the amazing fertility of invention and versatile genius of the author in the strongest light. It would be unfair to the multitudes of readers which this story, in its progress, will delight, to hint at its dénouement, or even to sketch in outline the scenes of passion, of intrigue, of wild adventure, of resistless humor, of desperate resolve, with which it is diversified. Suffice to say, that it is PIERCE EGAN'S best.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

as the reading world well know, possesses all the attributes that constitute a

GREAT SOCIAL ORGAN

sufficiently comprehensive to supply the wants of every class. It embraces every subject; every department of fact and romance, which it has yet entered into the mind of man to conceive of desirable or possible in a UNIVERSAL NEWS GAZETTE and MODEL LITERARY JOURNAL. Its grand Original Serial Romances; piquant short Stories; delightful Sunday Table Talk; mirth-provoking "Letters of a Disbanded Volunteer;" disquisitions on Church Music; Doings at the Police Headquarters; Military Statistics; Fire Department Intelligence; Extensive Army Correspondence from Soldiers in the Field; War News given in advance of all other Journals; Telegraphic Reports up to 4 o'clock Sunday morning; copious and exclusive local news; Ship News and Financial News, and Market Reports up to the latest moment; Auction Sales; late, comprehensive and complete Theatrical and Show News, together with its Law Reports, Fashionable Intelligence, and vigorous, racy and independent Editorials, stamp the SUNDAY MERCURY as AN INDISPENSABLE POPULAR VEHICLE OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION. It has a LARGER CIRCULATION than any other newspaper on the Continent of America, and TRIPLE that of all the other Sunday sheets improperly called newspapers. PRICE FIVE CENTS EVERYWHERE.

CIRCULATION
IS THE
TEST OF MERIT
IN A
PUBLIC JOURNAL.

The SUNDAY MERCURY has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper—properly so called—published in the United States, and about three and a half times greater than that of all the other "Sunday Papers" of New-York combined. It finds its way everywhere, because it is everywhere an article of the first necessity, and makes known in the homes of every class of society the business of all who advertise in its columns. To merchants who wish to address the largest body of consumers that can be reached through the Press, it is an invaluable medium, because for about the same sum which it would cost them to *hide* their announcements in a Journal of one-fifth or one-tenth of its circulation, they can REACH THE MILLION both in town and country. Whoever glances at to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY may learn the secret of its unparalleled popularity. The whole newspaper world is challenged to show such evidences of enterprise and industry as are exhibited in its news department. Mercantile men throughout the Union *must have* its financial news, market reports, copious shipping news and auction sales. They cannot find them as full, as late, as authentic in any other sheet issued on Sunday.

Let it be borne in mind that in EVERY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE, local and telegraphic, its reports (many of them from special sources inaccessible to any other sheet) are up to

DAYLIGHT
ON
SUNDAY MORNING.

Can anybody wonder, under these circumstances, at the SUNDAY MERCURY'S IMMENSE AND EVER-INCREASING CIRCULATION.

"SUCH IS LIFE."

The advance sheets of a new romance, with the above significant title, by PIERCE EGAN, Esq., author of "Imogen; or, The Marble Heart," "The Poor Girl," "The Scarlet Flower," "Lady Maude; or, the Wonder of Kingswood Chase," &c., &c., &c., have been

PURCHASED FROM THE AUTHOR,

at a cost of many thousand dollars, by the proprietors of the

SUNDAY MERCURY,

and the opening chapters of this splendid work of imagination will appear in its columns

TO-MORROW MORNING.

This latest and most exciting and bewitching of all the stories which have emanated from Pierce Egan's pen, will be the great sensation of the present Winter in the reading world on this side the Atlantic. It contains two portraitures—one that of a subtle and sagacious villain, the other that of a victim entangled in his toils—which have never been surpassed by any of the master minds who have searched the dark recesses of the human heart, and revealed its workings to mankind. Mabel, the heroine of the wonder teeming narrative, is an exquisite creation, and all the auxiliary characters are depicted with extraordinary power. The plot and incidents, which embrace every phase of society and a most marvelous tissue of secret intrigues and desperate adventures, are of overpowering interest. While the humor which relieves the deep shading of crime and sorrow is of the most vivid and convulsing character. The original proofs, corrected by the author, being forwarded exclusively to the SUNDAY MERCURY, it follows, of course, that the splendid work of imagination can only reach the American Public, at first hands, through the pages of the

GREAT REPRESENTATIVE PRESS

which combines within itself all the departments embraced within the entire circle of the Literary, Political, Commercial, Legal, Fashionable, and Miscellaneous sheets of the day.

As in romance, so in every other attribute of a Newspaper of the highest order, the SUNDAY MERCURY claims precedence of all its cotemporaries, Weekly and Daily. What the bright sun is in the world celestial, it aims to be and is in the World of News and Polite Literature. Were it blotted out, the masses would be left comparatively in the dark in relation to innumerable subjects connected with their interests, their wants and their enjoyments; for none of the twinklers that affect to compete with it could supply its place. It is the vade mecum alike of the sinner and the saint, the rich and the poor, the merchant and the mechanic, the soldier and the civilian, the lady of fashion in her elegant boudoir, and the seamstress in her humble chamber, the laughing philosopher and the grave logician, the politician, and the man of pleasure, the speculator and the sportsman, the young and the old of every class condition and calling. Its sources of information are exclusive. Its reporters and correspondents are everywhere. It never misinforms, but tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, on all topics upon which it treats. No party, faction, or clique has the slightest influence over its views. It is, in all respects, a thoroughly independent newspaper.

Where, in the whole range of American journalism, can be found such delicious short stories, such copious, late, and lucid reports of the transactions of public bodies, and the doings of public meetings; such full Financial, Commercial, and Ship News; such an Army Correspondence direct from the field; such a record of the Progress of the War; such early and complete intelligence of Cabinet Movements and Government Plans; such disclosures of the Schemes of Secret Societies, in whose conclaves all outsiders are supposed to be excluded? Its agents are everywhere. They form a secret police, more vigilant than any official body that bears that name, and are in advance of the Government itself as regards all the plots and counterplots bearing on the great questions of the hour.

Look at the leading features of to-morrow's issue, and say if one public sheet ever comprised such a variety. It is impossible to enumerate them in an advertisement. The "Sunday Table-Talk," the famous correspondence of the "Disbanded Volunteer;" the Histories, the Theatrical and Show News, the Telegraphic News, from special sources, up to 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Sporting Intelligence, including the Ring, Pedestrianism, Base Ball, Billiards, Aquatics, the Turf, Quoiting, and everything new and interesting in foreign and domestic sporting circles.

The SUNDAY MERCURY IS A PUBLIC NECESSITY. HENCE IT HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION EVER REACHED BY ANY NEWSPAPER IN THIS COUNTRY—MORE THAN TRIPLING THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, and presenting, as a medium of advertising, (at moderate rates,) advantages never before offered to the business world.

SUCH IS LIFE.

A NEW STORY,
BY PIERCE EGAN,
ENTITLED
"SUCH IS LIFE,"
Commences in to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY.

THE GRANDEST ROMANCE
OF THE
GREATEST MODERN NOVELIST

will be commenced, from the advanced sheets of the author, in the

SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW, DEC. 6

This extraordinary tale, furnished exclusively to the LEADING SUNDAY JOURNAL OF AMERICA, is by

PIERCE EGAN, Esq.,

the author of "IMOGEN; OR, THE MARBLE HEART," "THE POOR GIRL," "THE SCARLET FLOWER," "LADY MAUDE; OR, THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE," &c., &c., &c. It bears the appropriate name of

SUCH IS LIFE,

and embraces in its scope the crimes and intrigues of the plotters and schemers of every class of society, and a greater variety of incident and adventure than has, perhaps, ever before been comprehended in any single work of imagination, not excepting the "Mysteries of Paris." It is pathetic, startling, tender, sublime and humorous by turns, and is one of those wonderful conceptions of genius that, once read, haunt the memory forever.

The best original serial romances that capital can secure, on either side of the Atlantic, are forestalled, in spite of all competition, by the SUNDAY MERCURY. But these constitute only one of the features of the greatest newspaper of the day. It is uniformly ahead of all rivalry in every species of intelligence that comes within the purview of a public journal. This fact is recognized by the London *Times* and all the leading public organs of Great Britain, which reproduce, in their columns, voluminous extracts from its news departments and editorials, and truly say that it is the Authentic Representative of popular feeling, and a veritable record of popular movements and current events in all parts of the Union.

It is not simply a literary paper, nor a political paper, nor a military paper, nor a police paper, nor a commercial paper, nor a sporting paper, nor a clerical paper, nor a theatrical paper, nor a paper that contains the latest telegraphic and mail intelligence on all subjects, from exclusive sources; but it is

ALL THESE IN ONE.

A mirror of all the events and schemes, and projects and intrigues, and hopes, and fears, and amusements and controversies, and jealousies, and elements of change and revolution which agitate American society. It is not for a circle or a class, but for all circles and all classes. This is the secret of its success. It is a phenomenon among the newspapers, without a parallel and without a peer, either in the Old World or the New. Already ITS CIRCULATION MORE THAN TRIPLES THAT OF ALL THE OTHER NEW-YORK SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS SO CALLED. The advertisements consigned to obscurity in their columns reach the entire public through those of the SUNDAY MERCURY, and at about the same cost. It is the largest and the cheapest newspaper extant. It is hard, no doubt, upon the groping plodders of the Sunday Press to be eclipsed, paralyzed, extinguished by superior talent, tact, industry and enterprise, but there is no help for it—SUCH IS LIFE.

SUCH IS LIFE.

A NEW STORY,
BY PIERCE EGAN,
ENTITLED
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Commences in to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY.

FRENCH CHINA,
RICHLY DECORATED
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
VASES, STATUETS, BRONZES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 541 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND
OPEN THEIR
BOYS' DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON
with a splendid array of novelties, including the
METROPOLITAN SUIT,
THE
GARIBALDI SUIT,
THE
NEW CADET SUIT,
And original styles of
SCHOOL AND DRESS SUITS,
in great variety. Prices as heretofore. No advance. No deviation from the ticketed figures.
STORES Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

INSOLES, BELTS AND ARMLETS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Cold Feet, Rush of Blood to the Head, &c. These are the only articles yet discovered which convey electricity to the human system without shock. METTAM & CO., Proprietors.
Insoles, $1. Belts, $3. Armlets, $1 50. Each per mail 30 cents additional. Office, No. 429 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT of JUSTUS I. McCARTY, Esq., of Washington, D. C., in another column. Col. McCARTY has resided for some years in Washington City, and is familiar with the modes of doing business in all the Executive Departments of the Government. He is a lawyer of character, ability and experience, and has the advantage of having served as an officer of the regular army during the war with Mexico, thereby acquiring an intimate practical knowledge of the details of the military service. Parties having claims, particularly of a military character, would do well to place them in Col. McCARTY'S hands. They may rely upon having their claims properly prepared and promptly and faithfully attended to, and will probably avoid much of the delay and annoyance so frequently attendant upon the prosecution of Government claims.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LAW REPORTS.

A Loyal Judge and a Plucky Provost-Marshal.

SUPREME COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.

At Chambers—Before Justice William J. Bacon.

In the matter of Charles E. Hopson, claimed to be illegally detained as a Volunteer.—This case came up on an order to show cause why the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* should not be held sufficient. An attempt was made to take the petitioner, Hopson, out of the custody of the United States Provost-Marshal for the Twenty-first District, Joseph P. Richardson, the Provost-Marshal, made return that he had arrested Hopson as a deserter, and "that it is the legal duty of respondent to deliver over the said deserter to the nearest military commander or military post, and that the respondent intends to perform said duty as soon as possible."

An order was entered to show cause why such return should not be held sufficient, and after hearing counsel on both sides, Justice BACON decided:

"That the said return to said writ by said Richardson is sufficient in law, and the said Richardson is not and was not bound to bring the body of said Charles E. Hopson in Court, according to command of said writ, and that a State Court or Judge has no jurisdiction to inquire into the truth of the fact alleged in said return, that said Hopson was or is a deserter."

The opinion of Justice Bacon is given at great length, reviewing the law to its fullest extent, and handling the matter in the most able and conscientious manner. In conclusion he says: "How unwise and how unmanly it is to be filled with perpetual alarm, lest the Government should grow too strong, and availing itself of the means we give it for present preservation, turn and trample in the dust the safeguards of personal liberty and blot out forever all constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, of the Press and of commerce. We guard with eagle-eyed vigilance the outposts and bastions of the constitutional fortress, while traitorous hands are mining beneath the citadel and applying the torch to the magazine. We insist on 'tithing mint, and anise, and cummin'—preserving the Constitution in its minutest letter and most straightened construction, and that, too, in favor of men who have cast off its authority and repudiated its obligations, while we forget the weightier matters of the law, that the whole fabric of free institutions is in danger, and that there is a supreme rule of public safety—a spirit which looks to the conservation of national life higher than mere letter of parchment constitutions.

For one, I will consciously do nothing that shall weaken; I will omit to do nothing that may lawfully be done, that shall tend to strengthen the power of the National Government in this hour of peril, and serve its arm in grappling with and overcoming this foul and atrocious rebellion. I know very well that it is the office of the Judiciary to stand firmly by the law, to lay 'judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet,' for the humblest as well as the highest in the land. I hope not to be found wanting in that duty, nor to be swayed from a sound anchorage by the shifting tide of interest on the one hand, or the gusty waves of passion on the other.

But if, while following in the line of high and safe precedent, guided by the light that streams from the loftiest judicial watch-tower in the land, I can at the same time do something that may tend to perpetuate the institutions our fathers gave us, and lend vigor to the arm of the Government in the performance of its solemn and momentous duty to preserve, protect and defend our precious inheritance, to hold together in indissoluble bonds that glorious Union, ark of our political safety, and not abandon it a prey to faction, 'discordant, dissevered, belligerent, rent with civil feuds, and drenched in fraternal blood;' if, in the smallest degree, I can contribute to such results, I perform a high and grateful function, and experience on its discharge a corresponding satisfaction."

The writ of *habeas corpus* is discharged, and the prisoner is to remain in custody of the Provost-Marshal, to be dealt with according to law.

Surrogate will not Restrain Proceedings of Executors in other Courts by Injunction.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert Hogan.—One Beebe, an alleged creditor of this estate, obtained an injunction against the executor, Roswell D. Hatch, some time since, which injunction it is claimed the executor had violated by commencing an action in the Supreme Court against said Beebe, while the order enjoining the executor from acting in the premises was in full force; and applies for an attachment against Mr. Hatch, for his violation.

On the order being returnable, the executor showed cause, and contended that the statute giving the Surrogate power to "control and direct" the conduct of executors and administrators did not apply to their proceedings in other Courts having legal and equitable jurisdiction, and that the Surrogates had never exercised such power in this State or in the Ecclesiastical Courts of England. (In the matter of Parker, 1 Barb. R., chap. 155; Grant vs. Quick, 5 Sandford, 612; Bennett vs. Leroy, 5 Abbott, 155.)

On motion of the executor, the attachment was denied.

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Before the Surrogate for the past week, the following wills have been admitted to probate:

J. Jackson, D. Hayward, G. Ireland, H. W. Harris, T. Flynn, T. B. Decat, John Allen, G. Selleck and R. Bigelow.

The will of J. Jackson leaves all the testator's real estate to the Orphan Asylum of New-York, and makes the First Directress of that institution sole executrix of the will in respect to that bequest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Dove vs. Suydam.—Case settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Strasbourgher vs. Fribourg.—The costs before and subsequent to the notice of trial, the term fees, and the costs of executing the commission, $125, must be deducted.

New-York Ice Company vs. The Northwestern Insurance Company.—Order settled.

PERSONAL.

—"Personne," in his letter to the Charleston *Courier*, from Lookout Mountain, says:

"The appointment of Gen. Thomas as the sucessor of Gen. Rosecrans appears to afford a satisfaction throughout the army, and to none more than to Gen. Bragg. Thomas was his first lieutenant in Mexico; before the war he was a rabid Secessionist; since the war he has become a radical Abolitionist, and may be summed up, mentally and physically, in the language of Gen. Bragg, as a 'brave, slow, obstinate, and perverse man.'"

A Copperhead paper of Philadelphia says in its issue of Dec. 2:

"It is no violation of social privacy for us to allude to the fact that a very distinguished assemblage of Philadelphia society was last night gathered together to meet the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, nor is it anything but complimentary to his eminent ability to suggest that his influence has done and is doing very much to sustain the Administration in its present policy."

—The Cape Girardeau (Mo.) *Argus* contains a long account of the breaking up, by the Provost Guard, of a social party at the residence of the widow of Lieut.-Gov. BROWN. While the guests were at supper the house was surrounded and the males carried off to the guard-house, where they were kept without any breakfast until about 10 o'clock the next day, when they were turned loose without any charge having been lodged against them. The editor of the *Argus* was one of the prisoners. It seems hints had been dropped that the party was a secession gathering, which is indignantly denied.

—In the collection of the Bureau of Military Statistics, is an ambrotype of a lady, which was found in the pocket of an unknown Union soldier at the battle of Antietam. Besides this picture, there was nothing upon the person of the deceased to indicate his name, his regiment, or even the State to which he belonged. The portrait represents a young woman of perhaps twenty-five years of age, of an intelligent and expressive countenance, and could be easily identified by any one ever acquainted with the original.

—Col. PETER A. PORTER, of the Eighth New-York Artillery, has been placed in command of Fort McHenry, formerly under the charge of Gen. MORRIS. Col. PORTER has been very desirous of being ordered into the field, and to this end has repeatedly applied to the proper quarter, but it is considered necessary for the present to retain his regiment at Baltimore.

—Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS has returned to his home in Ashtabula, Ohio, on leave of absence from his post at Montreal, his physicians having certified that he cannot endure the rigors of the Canadian climate during the Winter. Before leaving Montreal he was obliged to give bonds in $30,000 to respond to a suit brought by REDPATH, who lays his damages at $20,000.

—There are two ELIZA VAN NOSTRUMS in Poughkeepsie, and when one of them was married recently, the other indignantly rushed into the papers with a denial. A counter denial and the publication of the marriage certificate set matters right.

—Thomas B. Stevenson, formerly a prominent politician and distinguished editor of Kentucky, died at Maysville on November 21. His disease was softening of the brain.

—Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Utica, received a purse of six hundred dollars from his congregation as a Thanksgiving present.

—A wild cat, measuring two feet six inches from tip to tip, was shot a few days since on Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S farm, near Peekskill.

—Prof. Alonzo Tripp, a lecturer of high reputation in the Eastern States, promises to deliver a course principally on historical subjects, in this City the present Winter.

—Hon. GERRIT SMITH guarantees a town bounty of $400 to the volunteers from the town of Smithfield, in addition to the State and Government bounties.

—A daughter of John Tribbles, of Platte City, Kansas, was killed, by falling into a well one hundred and twenty-five feet deep.

—George Law is reported to have purchased a controlling interest in the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company.

—Col. F. M. ROTCH, a member of the State Senate in 1860, died at his residence in Norris, Otsego County, Nov. 28, aged 41 years. He was widely known in the interior of the State.

—H. L. PERES, a cotton buyer, was shot and killed by the guerrillas, near Memphis, a few days ago.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Washington	Dec. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana and Nassau.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at......5 A. M., 1:30 and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

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22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus'	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book	8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

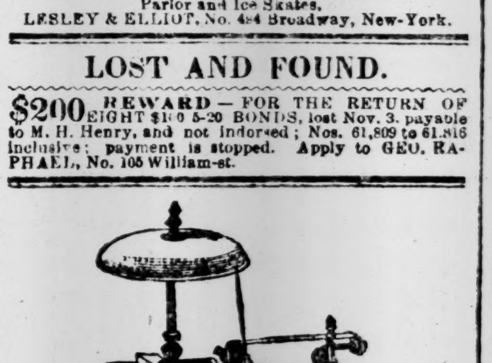
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY & FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves,
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver,
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines,
Parlor and Ice Skates,
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.



In six years' experience it has never been broken through. It saved three houses from burglars last week, and one this, or you can have it for nothing.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.
(Fairbanks & Co.)

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, direct for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely.
Passage, first-class, $50.
For freight, at low rates, or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship YAZOO, GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, the undersigned, FRANK BAKER, have revoked, and do hereby revoke and annul all power and authority which I have heretofore conferred upon CHARLES BAKER, Jr., by any written instrument or otherwise, to act as my agent and attorney for any purpose whatever, and the said CHARLES BAKER, Jr., from this date has no power or authority to do or perform any act for me or in my name as Agent-Attorney or otherwise.

FRANK BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1863.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $1; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

FOR SALE—FIVE VENEER CIRCULAR SAWS, in good order, with carriages and feed works, of the following diameters: 6, 4, 6, 3, 6 and 3 feet. Also, three upright saws, with carriages and feed works complete. The above property can be seen by inquiring at No. 469 Broadway, Gilsey Building, Room No. 16, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS—At $22 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of clear pine, ash, white-wood, cherry, maple, black walnut, etc., at the very lowest market price. A. & W. CHAPIN, Yard on the dock foot of West 23d-st., North River.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 8TH AVS., opposite the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
ALSO,
A very desirable front on 5th-av., south of the Central Park.
ALSO,
About 300 lots, in one parcel, with about 600 feet water front, on the west side, south of 33d-st.
ALSO,
Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvement.
For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE owner and occupant of a superior house, of medium size, situated on a desirable part of Murray Hill, would sell the same just as it stands.

The house is in perfect order throughout.

The furniture is of an expensive character, in excellent condition, and is complete in every essential detail and particular. Its selection, at home and abroad, was the result of unusual care, guided by a cultivated taste, with the advantage of some rare opportunities.

To any one desiring to step into the possession of a beautiful and completely appointed establishment, it is believed no more attractive occasion could offer.

Apply to WARD McLEAN,
Late Field & McLean, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW THREE-STORY brick house, with improvements, near 3d-av., 123d-st. Price, $3,500.

Also, a 4-story brown-stone, on Lexington-av., near 29th-st. $10,000.

Also, a 3-story brown-stone, near 40th-st.

Also, a 3-story brown-stone, near 4th-av., in 27th-st., $12,000.

Also, a 4-story brown-stone, in 28th-st., near 4th-av. Large house. $15,000.

Also, a 3-story brick, in 26th-st. $8,000.

Also, 3d-av. property in XVIIIth and XXIst Wards. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room, &c., &c. For permission to see the house, &c., apply to ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—The new and splendid stores situated on the corner of Reade and Church sts., known as Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 Reade-st., being 100 feet front by 61 feet deep, with large vaults under the street, built in the best manner, regardless of cost. The property now brings in over 10 per cent. on the price and will rent for much more. Possession of part can be had on May 1. This property will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PAPER, WOOL AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS REQUIRING A LARGE SUPPLY OF PURE AND SOFT WATER.—The subscriber offers for sale a plot of about 50 lots of ground on Ellery and Park, and between Nostrand and Marcy avs., in the City of Brooklyn, on which there is a spring of pure soft water, now discharging about ninety (90) thousand gallons per day, and capable of almost an unlimited supply. The property is now offered for the first time, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 52D AND 53D STS., BEtween the 5th and 7th avs. 8 lots together, 20x100, on the north side of 53d-st., and 8 lots in the rear of the same, on the south side of 53d-st., all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close a concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ABNER L. ELY.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front dwelling in West 40th-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements; lot 25x100 feet 5 inches; house 25x60 feet; four stories, &c. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and hay farm, 80 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, and barns, sheds, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, HIGH stoop house, 25x53, in 47th-st., near 5th-av. Also, a three-story high stoop, brown stone house, 18.6x50, in 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 28, below 4th; lot 25x87½ feet; monthly rent $52; price $4,000, and $1,000 cash required. Apply to L. WINKLE, No. 81 Allen-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 25 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit, stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 333 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 63 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM 30 TO 75 ACRES, not over 75 miles from New-York, near the Hudson or Harlem Railroad, and convenient to good schools and churches—Episcopal preferred. Address with price and full particulars, A. H. BARTLETT, North Adams, Mass.

TO LET.

TO LET—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED—A 3-story and attic house, 25 feet front, in a very good neighborhood—a large garden, with fruit trees attached—till the 1st of May or longer. Apply immediately at No. 34 Hammond-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE second and fourth floors No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire at office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED.—WANTed, by a responsible party, for a business long established, on a lease, with privilege of buying, a good factory building, with ample water power; 18,000 or more square feet of floor surface for machinery desirable. The owner, if a practical manufacturer, might perhaps, should he choose, find occupation with or without an interest in the business. Address, with full particulars, including rent required, Box No. 84, Springfield, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARD, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—THE whole second floor of a large house on 5th-av. can be had on the 16th inst. for the Winter. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and the location is unsurpassed. Parties willing to pay a liberal price for superior accommodations, can address A. W. G., Box No. 520 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, 2 years old, and servant, in a family where but few if any boarders are taken. Location between 8th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. The best of reference given and required. Address C. H. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife, (no children,) in a first-class family, (private preferred,) board with fine suite of rooms. To those having elegant apartments a liberal price will be paid. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,266 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE SECond floor, to a gentleman, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Cor. Broadway and 23d-st., Dec. 3, 1863.

RESOLVED, THAT THE WARD ASSOCIATIONS represented in the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York shall meet at their respective Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th day of December, 1863, and elect by ballot five delegates to the Union Central Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's Union Central Committee. Notice of such election shall be given in two daily papers at least twice previous to the election.

The President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors to superintend said election, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes and report the result to the Association, and the credentials shall be signed by the President, Secretary of the several Associations, and by the Inspectors of said election.

The polls shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

The Delegates elected to the Union Central Committee shall meet at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d st., on the first THURSDAY in January, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, and the Delegates elected to the Young Men's Central Committee shall meet at the same place, on the second THURSDAY in January, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.

It shall be the duty of the Chairmen of the Committees of 1863 to call the Delegates elect for 1864 to order, for the purpose of organization.

WM. A. DARLING, President.

A. M. PALMER, }
JOHN J. SNOW, } Secretaries.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—THE SECOND OF A series of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools (agreeably to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union and Church Book Society) will be preached by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., at the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Superintendents, teachers and persons interested in Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6¾ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

THE ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION of Mr. CHARLES E. HART as Pastor of the recently organized 40th st. Presbyterian Church will take place in the Brick Church, (Dr. SPRING'S, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. SHEDD; charge to the people by Rev. Dr. KREBS and charge to the Pastor by Rev. Dr. S. D. ALEXANDER.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. Rev. Dr. THRALL, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach in the AFTERNOON, on SUNDAY. Episcopalians and others residing in this parish are cordially invited to worship with this congregation. Seats all free.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning—Circle. Afternoon—Conference. Subject—*Preëxistence of Man*. Evening—*France*. Speaking by Mrs. FRENCH. Collections taken up.

"REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver the eleventh discourse of this series on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject—*Saul*. Preaching in the MORNING also by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, *On the Proper Observance of the Sabbath*. In the evening, *On the Life of Elisha*. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 6th inst., preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Subject—Morning: *Jesus as the Miracle Worker*. Evening: *On the True Reviving of Religion*. Seats free.

TABERNACLE, NO. 720 BROADWAY—For strangers, young men and families, similar to the "Old Broadway Tabernacle." Rev. C. C. GOSS preaches at 11 o'clock. Rev. Mr. DONNELSON addresses the "Children's Meeting" at 3 o'clock, and Rev. WM H. BOOLE in the EVENING.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY SERMON preached by Rev. H. S. CARPENTER in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn, will be repeated, by particular request, on SUNDAY EVENING, at that Church. Subject—*The Final Triumph of Equity*. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening, at 7½, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will deliver the next discourse in the series on Pilgrim's Progress. Subject—*Pilgrim's Fight with Appollyon*. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. J. SMYTHE, the distinguished divine and Temperance Orator of Dublin (Ireland) now on a visit to America to aid the Temperance movement, will deliver a discourse in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, as usual, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHEN. Communion at 3 P. M. EVENING, at 7½, Monthly Concert for Seamen, with extracts from correspondence and addresses.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing. Subject in the evening, by special request—*After Death the Judgment*. Prayer meeting at 6½. Preaching at 7½. All are invited.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. A course of sermons on the Great Revival under Luther will be commenced. Subject for the evening—*State of the Religious World when God Called Luther*.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by GEORGE STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*, at 3 P. M. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. The annual Fair of this Church will open next MONDAY, at No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., and continue through the week.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 6, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. Dr. WHITE, commencing at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY, DEC. 6, IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, morning prayer and a sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. and evening prayer and a sermon at 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector.

REV. NEWTON ——, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The fourth sermon on the United States in Prophecy: subject—*The Restoration of Israel*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. DR. S. B. BELL WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Foolishness of Preaching*. The evening subject will be announced in the morning.

A LECTURE ON THE "PROVIDENTIAL AND DIVINE ORIGIN OF METHODISM" will be delivered by Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, in the Lecture-room of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Methodists from other churches respectfully invited.

CHRIST IS COMING!—THE TIME AND manner of the Second Advent of our Lord will constitute the subject of discourse by the Pastor of the Church of Mount Zion, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Illustrated by a chart. Seats free.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.) for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROACH, memorial sermon of the late Rev. Dr. J. KENNADY. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 by Rev. J. SILLOCK. In the EVENING, at 7, by the Pastor.

REV DR. JOHN MARSH WILL PREACH a sermon SUNDAY EVENING, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. NEWELL'S,) on the sad prevalence of intemperance in the army, and the Christian remedies to be applied. The public are invited to attend.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the ninth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH, in the large hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject for evening—*Sermon to Young Men*. Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SABBATH MORNING, upon *The Crown of the Faithful*, and in the EVENING upon *Rest for the Weary*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. ROBINSON, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. SUNDAY, Dec. 6.

S. BREWER WILL PREACH IN THE hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, 1863, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, afternoon: *The Battle of Armageddon*.

THERE WILL BE PUBLIC WORSHIP on SABBATH, Dec. 6, in Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., by Rev. Dr. FREELAND, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be Divine service at this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock., in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 22d-st. and 4th-av.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGEAWAY.

REV. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., WILL preach in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100.000 SPECIAL OR GENERAL capital wanted, to replace a like amount which will be withdrawn by one of our firm, who retires on the 1st proximo.

The business is first-class in every respect.

Additional particulars may be obtained by application to Mr. Ward McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.; or a note addressed to CAPITAL, in his care, will reach us, and be treated confidentially, if desired.

$150 FOR SALE—SUPERIOR LIQUOR store, No. 133 Baxter-st.; old and fine stand; place in good order; fine opening; also, oyster and fish market, No. 159 Rivington-st., $60; superior butcher's shop, No. 265 9th-av., $100; also, patent right for tanning leather, $15,000. Apply at No. 169 Broadway, Room 22.

$5.000. PARTNER WANTED IN THE SOFT HAT TRADE—By a young man with a large cash business already established. Address INQUIRER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, giving real name and where an interview may be had.

TO PORK AND PROVISION PACKERS.—Premises to let, well fitted for the above business; cutting blocks, counters, smoke-house and curing apparatus, all complete, with a retail shop and necessary appliances attached. Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $5,000 IN CASH to take the place of a retiring partner in a manufacturing business, with plenty of cash orders on hand. Address, saying where an interview may be had, CONFIDENCE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $30,000, TO JOIN a manufacturer of articles of every-day use and sale, and from which a large profit may be realized.

F. MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Oct. 24:

Chas. Tappan, by Geo. Wm. Wright	$50 00
Charitable Society of Waterford, Me., by Eben Steele	30 00
Mrs. F	5 00
Friends, by W. P. P	70 00
Citizens of California, by Jas. Otis, Treasurer	10,000 00
A. H. Easton	100 00
Geo. C. Anthon (fourth contribution)	25 00
A Copperhead	5 00
Master David Paton	85
L. B. Binsse	25 00
Nicholson Union Sabbath School, Nicholson, Penn., by N. P. Wilcox, Superintendent	3 85
G. C. Halsted, (additional)	10 00
C. F. Hammond, (additional,) Crown Point, Essex County	100 00
E. P. Williams	20 00
Ladies' Army Aid Society, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	50 00
Mrs. Gelson, by Henry R. Winthrop	100 00
Edwin Burr	50 00
Wm. Mackay, (eighth contribution)	25 00
Miss Charlotte Cushman, (additional)	2,722 27
Proceeds of Miss Mary A. Beach's Fair, Fort Green-place, Brooklyn	9 00
Hon. Wm. Mitchell, (additional)	50 00
Proceeds of entertainment by young men of color at the Dalles, Oregon, by Lewis Tappan, Esq	117 60
Robert L. Cutting, Esq	100 00
Young People of Setauket, L. I., by Thomas S. Strong	35 00
Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society of Port Jefferson, L. I., by E. A. Raynor	47 55
St. Andrews' Rectory, Richmond, S. I., per Ball, Black & Co	37 00
Manhattan Life Insurance Company	500 00
Cash, N. Y	30 00
Ladies' Committee, Portland, Me., by Mrs. Helen A. Gilman	1,600 00
American citizens at Callao, through John E. Lovejoy, U. S. Consul	30 00
Proceeds of entertainment given by citizens of Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y., by Henry Chapple	100 00
Citizens of Bath, Me., $225; citizens of Portland, Me., $275, by Rev. H. Stebbins	500 00
J. P. Whittelsey, (4t contribution,) Wallingford, Conn	100 00
Citizens of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, by E. C. Kellly	1,000 00
Miss Esther Pratt, Hartford (additional)	20 00
C. Vanderbilt	5 00
T. R. P	5 00
E. H. Owen	100 00
Geo. Wm. Wright	100 00
Henry W. Smith	100 00
John O. Stone	25 00
Proceeds of Address delivered by Henry Ward Beecher at Academy of Music, Nov. 27	2,441 50
From a Citizen (additional)	5 00
Citizens of Stamford, by Oliver Hoyt	84 77
Dr. T. F. Cook (additional)	20 00
John J. Phelps	50 00
Collection at Trinity Church, Athens, N. Y	17 56
Collection at Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, N. J., on Thanksgiving Day, by Chas. F. Nicholls, Treasurer	20 00
Collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Warwick, Orange County, on Thanksgiving Day, by Maurice Hoyt	45 50
Collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, N. J	8 73
Part Collection at Presbyterian Church, Waterford, N. Y., by John C. House	27 00
Collection at Union meeting, on Thanksgiving Day, in Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, by Rev. W. C. Foote	230 32
W. C. Klingler	5 00
Church at Middletown, Suffolk County, L. I., by Nathan Bishop, Esq	9 40
Nathan G. Bradford, Jr	50 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Church, Bridgeport, Conn., by Rev. Francis Lobdell	52 39
Thanksgiving Day collection from St. Timothy's Church, New-York	53 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Zion Church, Wappingers' Falls, Dutchess County	43 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Presbyterian Church, Westfield, Conn., by Rev. E. B. Edgar	33 30
Thanksgiving Day collection at Methodist Church, Great Barrington, Mass., by Rev. F. S. Barnum	10 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Throop-av. Mission Church, Williamsburgh, by J. A. Walker	21 59
Charles G. Judson	50 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Presbyterian Church, Niagara Falls	35 05
Thanksgiving Day collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Nyack, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Marvin	28 15
Collection at Union Thanksgiving service at M. E. Church, Hoboken, by Rev. J. O. Wisner	64 00
Thanksgiving collection at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Samuel A. Clark	47 15
Thanksgiving Day collection in Congregational Church, Saugerties, by Rev. G. H. Coffey	16 00
Part of Thanksgiving Day collection at Union service of Baptist, Methodist, South-st. and First Congregational Churches, Pittsfield, Mass., by Hon. James D. Colt	150 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Church of Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence	240 00
Thanksgiving Day collection in Presbyterian Church in University-place, by John C. Green, Esq	1,088 10
Thanksgiving Day collection of Baptist, Methodist and Congregational Churches, Mannsville, Jefferson County, N. Y., by Rev. Chas. Jones of the Congregational Church	15 15
A Thanksgiving collection by Rev. L. F. Laine, Canisteo, N. Y	34 31
Thanksgiving Day collection at M. E. Church Jewett, Green Co., N. Y., by Rev. O. B. Hitchcock	32 00
Thanksgiving collection at Calvary Baptist Church, by James H. Merchant	56 25
From a Lady, Owego, by Rev. Dr. Hall	1 00
A. B. Sands & Co	50 00
Thanksgiving Day collection of Methodist and Baptist Churches of South Dover, New-York, by Rev. Wm. P. Decker	12 75
Thanksgiving Day collection at Christ Church, Montpelier, Vt., by Rev. F. W. Shelton	40 00
Thanksgiving Day collection of Presbyterian Church, Shrewsbury, N. J., by E. H. Vanuxen, Treasurer	36 00
Thanksgiving Day collection 6th-av. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. C. Dutcher	21 80
P. Richards, Jr	100 00
Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., (addt'al)	1 25
Richard Grand White	25 00
E. A. W., Ridgewood, N. J., (additional)	10 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Christ Church, Watertown, Conn., by Rev. W. H. Lewis	36 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at South New-Berlin, Chenango Co., by Wm. Burnside	12 34
St. Luke's Church, Catskill, by John M. Donnelly, Treasurer of Catskill Soldiers' Aid Society	45 25
Philomathean Literary Society of Brooklyn, by Edward V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer	25 00
Collection at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., by Rev. Smith Pyne, Rector	118 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Methodist and Baptist Churches, Mariners' Harbor, S. I., by J. L. Benedict	9 10
Thanksgiving Day collection at P. D. Reformed Church and M. E. Church, Castleton, Rensselaer County, by Truman Seymour, Pastor of M. E. Church	26 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen Point, N. J	47 11
Collection in Lodi N. J. Congregational Church	23 00
Robert Rennie, Lodi, N. J	25 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Yorkville Presbyterian Church, by B. L. Trafford	32 00
R. L. & A. Stuart	1,000 00
Church of the Incarnation, by George F. Nesbitt, Treasurer	79 00
Presbyterian Church, Shrewsbury, (additional)	1 00
Daniel Weed, New Road, Delaware County	3 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at St. Joseph's Church, Troy, by B. H. Hall	49 00
P. Remsem Strong	100 00
Congregation of St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D	340 00
E. G. B	50 00
H. T. Morgan, (additional)	100 00
Anonymous, Brooklyn	10 00
Collection on Thanksgiving Day at Congregational and Methodist Churches, Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y., by J. D. Bryant	37 66
E. Lewis, Plainville	1 00
A Brooklyn Stonecutter	20 00
Citizens of California	1,000 00
Members of Board of Trade, Albany, by Henry T. Buell and A. Evertsen	1,059 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Neshanic, N. J., by Rev. G. Ludlow, D. D., Pastor	44 00
G. G. W	5 00
Mrs. Edward W. Foote, Hamilton, N. Y., by D. Whipple	20 00
Wm. Mackay (additional)	25 00
The "Indefatigables," by F. A. Paddock	21 50
Collection on Thanksgiving at Church of West New-Hempstead, Rockland County, N. Y., by C. E. Bleauvelt	13 00
Rev. Francis Lobdell, Bridgeport, Conn. (additional)	6 00
B. W. Bull & Co	100 00
Collection on Thanksgiving day, First Seventh Day Baptist Church, Genesee, Allegany County, by J. W. Langworthy	22 00

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE VARIETY OF

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,

IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND COLLARS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

UNION RIDING BELTS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

UMBRELLAS,

WALKING CANES,

ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,

UNION DRESSES,

COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN

AND MERINO STOCKINGS,

BALMORAL HOSE,

SHETLAND FALLS

SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN-STS.,

WILL OFFER OF MONDAY, DEC. 7,

AT RETAIL,

3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

PRINTED DE LAINES,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS,

ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,

FRENCH MERINOS,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

NEW DRESS FABRICS.

These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS, and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

ALSO,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!! MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves. Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORNICES.

All the New Styles at KELTY'S, No. 359, Broadway, New-York.

PIANO COVERS.

New Patterns of Piano and Table Covers at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.

New Patterns for Dwellings, for Stores, for Churc for Hotels, for Steamboats. New Styles of Fixtures.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

FURS.

FURS!

FURS!!

FURS!!!

FURS!!!!

LADIES' FINE FURS.

GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,

FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

at BURKE'S (successor to Watkins,)

No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

McKIM BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 61 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

Business paper collected, and Baltimore funds taken on favorable terms.

Advances made on satisfactory securities.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 34 Wall-st.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 34 Wall-st.

WM. S. CHARNLEY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863. WALTER T. HATCH.

WANTED, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $35,000 to $40,000 at 5 per cent., for 5 years. Property worth $100,000 and strictly first-class in every respect. Bondsmen worth half a million. Apply to

WARD & McLEAN,

(Late Field & McLean),

No. 19 Wall-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened Jan. 5, 1864. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

$30.000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. APply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 99 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

Director............CARL ANSCHUTZ

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 5, 1863,

THE GREAT CHEF D'ŒUVRE,

FIDELIO.

Grand and only opera in three acts, by L. Von Beethoven,

To give full effect to the great choruses the

"ARION" VOCAL SOCIETY

has kindly volunteered their valuable services.

NEW COSTUMES, Etc.

Don Fernando	Herr GRAFF
Pizarro	Herr Steinecke
Floreston	Herr Himmer
Leonore	Mad. JOHANNSEN
Rocco	Herr Weinlich
Marceline	Mlle. Canissa
Jacquino	Herr Habelmann

Before the third act the overture to "Leonore" No. 3, in "C" dur, will be executed.

Conductor............CARL ANSCHUTZ

Admission to Parquet and Balcony............$1

(Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)

Family Circle............50 cents

Ampitheatre............25 cents

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that they will have the privilege to exchange their tickets for reserved seats for this extra night, until 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, at the Academy of Music, after which time their seats will be disposed of.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

EVERY NIGHT.

THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,

OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful

SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE and STATUARY,

OF ALL LANDS AND AGES,

are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN; thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet (or twenty-five feet square,) in one view, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

In combination with these superb views the wondrous and beautiful spectral illusion of the WHITE LADY, or "LA DAME BLANCHE," which has been witnessed with intense interest and delight by thousands, will be repeated until further notice. The exquisite SUNSET AND MOONLIGHT EFFECTS ON LAND AND SEA, with the Thunderstorm on Niagara and the LEGEND OF THE WHITE CANOE, will also be introduced.

Doors open at 6¾; Tours begin at 7¾ P. M.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the music store of Firth Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway, and at the chapel.

Grand Matinées for Families every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Children 15 cents.

Schools and Charitable Institutions treated with on liberal terms. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

SEVENTH GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,

AT IRVING HALL,

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. THEODORE THOMAS,

With full Orchestra,

and the best Vocal and Instrumental Talent.

First appearance at the Matinées of

Mr. J. N. PATTISON,

The celebrated Pianist.

SINGLE TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinée, or one person to six Matinées, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and Music Stores.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

belonging to

JOHN WOLFE, Esq.,

is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-color drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as good cook; she understands her business in all its branches, baking and pastry of all kinds, and would do the coarse washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Call at No. 87 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS OR FOR GENERAL WORK.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; understands how to work well. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room; has good references.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady is desirous to find a situation as chambermaid or waitress for a competent girl, who has lived in her family during the last nine years. Apply at No. 31 West 19th-st., on Friday, after 2 P. M., or on Saturday before noon.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork, or to do general housework. Call at No. 363 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a situation as wet nurse; her baby is but 3 weeks old, and she is not long in this country. Can be seen at No. 45 Mott-st., for 2 days.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework, Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY FROM THE EAST DESIRES the charge of a family, or would engage as amanuensis, correspondent and financier. Highly respectable City references. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED A situation as clerk or salesman in any good wholesale or first-class retail grocery-store, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom, and good steady driver; left his last place on account of his employer going to Europe; has the best of City references. Address E, No. 612 Broadway, in the saddlery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, sober young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful steady driver, wishes a situation; has no objection to the country; can produce good reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address T. C., No. 14 East 19th-st., N. Y., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, native of Denmark, is desired to obtain a position as coachman or groom, by a respectable gentleman; he has many years' experience in taking charge of horses, &c., and is able to give first-class City references. Call at the stable, No. 40 East 20th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 157 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—AN EXperienced double entry bookkeeper, quick and accurate, of large business capacity, desires some position in a good house, at about $800 salary. Address WILLIAM, Box No 181 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDent, or to take charge of laying out or regulating streets, buildings, bridges and railroads, by an experienced man who can give first-class reference. Address SUPERINTENDENT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man, a situation as nurse to an invalid gentleman; the advertiser has been for the past ten years in the employ of a family in this City of the highest respectability, to whom he refers. Call on or address JAMES THOMSON, No. 214 East 21st-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—BY BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, FOR their woolen and vesting departments, two good salesmen, who have been employed in this capacity in a wholesale cloth house, and are acquainted with the trade. Call on MR. ADOLPH BERNHEIMER, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND TRUSTworthy man to take charge of a gentleman's place on the south side of Long Island; a Protestant married man whose wife is competent to attend the dairy preferred. Address Box No. 146 New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A YOUNG, NEAT COOK for a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, and have good City recommendations. Apply at No. 209 West 34th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 16 years of age, having a taste for drawing, to apprentice at the sign and ornamental painting. Apply at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

500 HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE INFANTRY and cavalry overcoats. Best prices paid.

A. CLARK,

Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD DRESS AND Cloak makers at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the gun trade by B. KITTREDGE & CO., Cincinnati.

WANTED.—FIREMEN AND BELL BOYS wanted at "Broadway Hotel," corner of Broadway and 42d-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1863.

LAST DAY

OF THE

THREE ENORMOUS LIVING GIANTS,

EACH 8 FEET HIGH!

THE MOST

STUPENDOUS TOWERS OF HUMANITY

EVER SEEN UPON EARTH.

Never was such a sight seen. Never has the world produced

SUCH A TRIO OF HUMAN BEINGS.

They are

COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,

THE ARABIAN GIANT,

THE ARABIAN GIANT,

born in the City of Jerusalem, 27 years old,

EIGHT FEET HIGH, AND WEIGHS 475 POUNDS.

One of the most splendid men ever seen.

ANNA SWAN,

the Nova Scotia

GIANT GIRL,

GIANT GIRL,

17 years old, weighing 379 pounds and stands

EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!

and still growing—the tallest girl ever known. In fact her COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS are such that she really seems to

BELONG TO ANOTHER RACE OF BEINGS.

GIANT BOY,

GIANT BOY,

only 18 years old, and

EIGHT FEET HIGH.

In contrast with these tall wonders, may be seen

THE LILIPUTIAN KING,

THE LILIPUTIAN KING,

14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,

WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!

The smallest of all small men! throwing Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, and all other descendants of King Lilliput entirely into the shade.

NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST

of humanity seen on the face of the globe.

Also to be seen,

THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,

MONSTER SERPENTS, MOVING WAX FIGURES,

GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear, &c.

ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.

EDUCATED SEAL, PLAYS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, &c.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

at 3 and 7½ o'clock, will be produced

The MAGNIFICENT DRAMA called

FOREST BANDIT;

OR,

THE SPECTRE OF THE RUIN,

in which the great Spectral Illusion, the Ghost, is introduced, and the admired Musical Comedietta,

THE ROUGH DIAMOND,

in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM GOMERSAL make

THEIR LAST APPEARANCE,

prior to their return to England.

Notwithstanding these magnificent attractions are drawing the most overflowing houses, they must be removed after this week to give place to

TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,

which has been in course of preparation the last three months, and which will be brought out next MONDAY, with a splendid cast, new scenery, music, properties, and every appointment to secure the most triumphant success.

OTHER MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS

are also engaged, and will be introduced at the same time.

MISS DORA DAWRON,

THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,

also appears in a favorite double-voiced duet at each performance.

☞ Notwithstanding the enormously increased expenses and attractions of the Museum, the manager is still enabled to keep the admission at the original

LOW PRICE OF 25 CENTS;

but this can only be done by the total exclusion of all free admissions, without any exception whatever. Consequently, hereafter, there can be

NO MORE DEAD HEADS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION

AND

EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,

HYATT FROST............MANAGER,

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,

Between Prince and Spring sts.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.

No half price.

THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK

OF

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTION

OF

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

ever offered on exhibition to the American public.

THE FINEST ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING

in the world.

GREAT FAMILY RESORT.

STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED School for the study of Animated Nature. The Management regret being unable to accommodate the thousands that could not obtain admission on Thanksgiving Day, and would call particular attention to the

MORNING PERFORMANCE

to those wishing to avoid the crowd, it being especially arranged for the accommodation of

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT,

HANNIBAL,

will be introduced into the arena at each entertainment; also that most wonderful of

PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, TIPPOO SAIB,

by F. NASH. At each entertainment.

PROF. LANGWORTHY

will enter the

DENS OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

Also, to be seen at all hours,

THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE

in America.

THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER

in America.

THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS,

the only ones on exhibition in America.

THE ONLY POONAH BEAR

in America, and second ever imported.

THE ONLY BLACK AFRICAN OSTRICH

in America.

THE ONLY SILVER-STRIPED HYENA

in America. Also, upwards of two hundred other living specimens from all parts of the world.

ALL LIVING,

ALIVE!

ALIVE!

ALIVE!

TRICK PONIES, COMIC MULES, and EDUCATED MONKEYS

will appear at each performance.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager............Mr. Gabriel Harrison

Stage Manager............Mr. B. A. Baker

GREAT SENSATION DRAMA!

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,

THE IMPOSTOR.

Karl, the Outlaw	Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Rudolf, of Manstein	Mr. Whiting
Hoffman	Mr. G. H. Andrews
Countess of Manstein	Miss Henrietta Irving

LITTLE SENTINEL.

Sim	Mr. Walter Lennox
Coaxer	Mr. Gourlay
Courtington	Mr. Metkiff
May	Miss Mary Shaw
Letty	Miss E. Couran

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,

being the second of the series, will take place this

SATURDAY, Dec. 5,

commencing at 2½ o'clock,

in which

ARTISTS OF THE FIRST TALENT

will appear.

MME. COMTE BORCHARD,

MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,

MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,

THE BRETTO CHILDREN

Conductor............Sig. APPELLA.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.

No. 485 Broadway.

L. B. LENT............Manager

MATINEE TO-DAY,

MATINEE TO-DAY,

MATINEE TO-DAY,

MATINEE TO-DAY,

AT HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK,

when a programme will be presented embracing

ALL THE GREAT FEATURES

which have rendered this establishment one of the most popular and fashionable resorts of the Metropolis.

Doors open at 2; to commence at 2½ o'clock.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

ALL THE LEADING ARTISTES

of the

UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE

will appear in an infinite variety of their

MOST SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES,

QUIPS AND ODDITIES,

by the admirable Clows, Pentland and Reynolds.

To conclude with an extremely

LAUGHABLE FINALE,

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

IRVING HALL.

71ST REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT,

DODWORTH'S FULL BAND,

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1863.

Tickets may be obtained of members of the Regiment and at the Band Office (Kingsland's) Broome-st.

ARTISTS' FUND.

EXHIBITION,

including the

GREAT PICTURE

of the

HORSE FAIR,

BY

ROSA BONHEUR.

NO. 625 BROADWAY.

"THISTLE" BALL.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1863.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND PARLOR, Grand and Square Pianos, superior to any American or foreign Pianos, and so acknowledged by our best artists. Thirty-two premiums in fifteen years. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Cabinet Organs and Harmoniums for schools and parlors.

T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,

between Prince and Houston sts.

A SUPERB 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, at a sacrifice, made by Nunns & Clark; full, rich tone, round corners, scalloped bottom, heavy moldings, finished all round, and is a magnificent drawing-room piano. Price $275. Apply for two days at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., day or evening.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,

No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as teacher in a school or family; can teach English, music, French and the rudiments of Spanish and drawing; salary moderate; no objection to the country. Address E. L., Box No. 176 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE

To-night and every night, in Tom Taylor's splendid five-act drama of

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

produced with

NEW MUSIC,

SCENERY

and

PROPERTIES,

which has achieved in London the most extraordinary success, and is now nightly played here to

BRILLIANT

THRONGED HOUSES,

by whom it is pronounced the best and most sterling drama of our time. The Manager has pleasure in calling attention to the following remarkable notices of the leading daily journals.

The Times

The drama called the "Ticket of Leave Man," produced at this house on Monday evening, is, in many respects, one of Mr. Taylor's best works. If it does not create a profound sensation it must be because in many of its details it is still exceedingly local. But, notwithstanding this drawback, the situations are so powerful, the leading incidents so touching, the action so direct and the language so concise and appropriate, that a long career is certain. A better piece has not been put on the stage for many years. And, whilst thus commending it, let us add that Mr. Jackson has displayed both liberality and taste in the mise en scene.

The lesson of the play—Charity—is obvious. In teaching it, Mr. Taylor has resorted to scenes and emotions of ordinary life, placing them before the audience in a singularly vivid and touching way. There are two groups of characters, one representing vice, the other virtue. It would not be difficult to say which is the most persecuted, but, in the end, Virtue is triumphant.

The performance on the first night sufficed to win for the piece an emphatic and deserved success.

The fourth act was especially successful, and elicited a tremendous burst of applause. Mr. W. J. Florence played the part of the hero in a natural and unaffected way. It is a pleasure to meet with a "star" actor who can do something beside making the people laugh. Mr. Florence's performance was in many respects simple, earnest and pathetic. Mrs. Florence had an excellent part—a concert-room ballet girl, who assumes French airs—and played it uproariously. The lady received an encore in Stigelli's German song, "Die Schoensten Augen." The drama was a great success, and will be repeated until further notice.

From the New-York Herald.

Tom Taylor's new drama of "The Ticket of Leave Man," which has had such a run in London, was produced last night at this theatre for the first time. The story is a simple one and has a moral purpose, the stigma attaching to the unfortunate class of whom the hero forms part, rendering some lesson of the sort necessary. The object is to impress upon society the practical application of the Christian precept which teaches us that a repentant sinner is to be encouraged and aided in his efforts at amendment instead of being hunted down. The charity and justice of this are rendered all the more evident from the fact that in this case the convict was unjustly condemned in the first instance, and after obtaining his ticket of leave by his meritorious conduct is constantly defeated in his efforts to obtain honest employment by the unjust prejudice which refuses the atonement offered by his present good behavior for his supposed misdeeds in the past. It is only after a variety of cruel trials and by saving the property of his benefactor at the risk of his life, that the injustice of the persecution by which he has been visited is acknowledged and reparation made.

Although sensational in many of its situations, the drama is constructed on strictly artistic principles, and is legitimately worked out. It is not disfigured by the inconsistencies which in general characterize modern pieces of the same class, but more particularly those of the French school.

Tee drama was most effectively put upon the stage as regards scenery and appointments. As Robert Brierly, the returned convict, Mr. Florence made quite a hit, his Lancashire dialect, and frank, rustic bearing being well maintained throughout, the sentiment of the part being equally well rendered and natural.

The drama is of that standard character which cannot fail to establish it firmly in the favor of our audiences. We are safe in predicting for it a run of several weeks at this house.

From the Tribune.

As we shall probably have to recur to the subject often—for the play will undoubtedly have a long run—we defer any further remarks on the acting to another time. It would be unjust, though, to conclude without saying that as to the scenery, costumes, properties, and general stage management, we have had nothing on the boards this season superior to The Ticket-of-Leave Man, and we heartily congratulate Manager Jackson on the prospect of having his literality in these respects amply rewarded.

Robert Brierly, a Lancashire lad,

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

Emily St. Evremond née Traddles,

Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,

with German song "Die Schoensten Augen."

Seats may be secured a week in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager............Mr. WHEATLEY

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, DEC. 5.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.

Never since the erection of Niblo's Garden has there been such a succession of

CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,

to witness the

ARTISTIC EXPONENTS OF THE IRISH DRAMA,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Sixth night of the Fairy Spectacle, the

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Lanty McLoughlin	Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Kate Kearney	Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

The piece cast with the strength of the company: Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Blaisdell, and produced with entirely

NEW MACHINERY, NEW EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ACCESSORIES, NEW MUSIC.

A FULL CHORUS, and DOUBLE BALLET COMPANY.

New and beautiful SCENERY, by Mr. H. Hilliard.

KATE KEARNEY'S COTTAGE.

THE UPPER LAKES OF KILLARNEY—MORNING.

COTTAGE OF MONICA.

THE LAKES WITH A VIEW OF THE EAGLE'S NEST.

A SHEEBEEN IN THE MOUNTAINS.

A DELL NEAR THE LAKE.

THE LAKES—MOONLIGHT.

The entertainments to conclude with the screaming Farce of THE IRISH TIGER.

Paddy Ryan............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Free list suspended, with the exception of the Press.

WALLACK'S.

Overture to commence at 7¾ o'clock; the curtain will rise immediately on the conclusion of the overture.

THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

AND

CONTINUED POPULARITY

of Mr. Lester Wallack's new drama,

ROSEDALE,

now in the

NINTH WEEK

of its splendid run, induces the proprietor to announce it for

EVERY EVENING.

Places can be secured a week in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress............Mrs. John Wood.

THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

DRAMA, COMEDY, FARCE.

Cast to the

ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

For the first time this season,

MRS. JOHN WOOD, MRS. JOHN WOOD,

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

in her celebrated character of

ANNE BRACKGIRDLE,

the great tragedienne of 1690, in the petite comedy (adapted expressly for Mrs. Wood,) entitled

ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT;

OR,

THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST.

Her performance of this part, when first produced in New-York, elicited the unbounded approbation of

PRESS AND PUBLIC,

and was witnessed with delight by

CROWDED HOUSES.

Mrs. Wood will be supported by Mrs. Brown, Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Clarke.

First night this season of the pathetic little drama, called the

STRICKEN HEART.

Mr. Geo. Jamison and Mrs. Sloan.

THE NEW-YORK FAVORITE,

MRS. LOTTY HOUGH,

who has been so successful both in America and Europe, as the most laughable delineator of Yankee girls, will make her first appearance in New-York since her return to America, in the amusing sketch of the

YANKEE LEGACY.

Mehitable Ann	Mrs. Lotty Hough
Josiah Briggs	Mr. W. Davidge

NEW OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,

BY

THOMAS BAKER.

Doors open at 7. Overture to commence at 7¾.

Seats may be secured three days in advance.

On MONDAY next, December 7, will be produced a new Domestic play, in three acts, entitled

"AS YOU SOW, SO YOU MUST REAP,"

cast to the entire strength of the company, and in which the well-known and favorite actor

MR. JOHN DYOTT,

will make his first appearance this season.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1863.

LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,

comic opera in one act, by Victor Massé.

LES MELI-MELO DE LA RUE MESLAY,

folie-vaudeville, in one act, by M.M. Labiche and Michel.

Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-second Season, 1863-4.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL, NO. 5, will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the Rehearsal, 50 cents. Subscriptions received at the usual places.

By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR

Will lecture in Brooklyn

On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: "RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS."

Single tickets, 50 cents; two or more, 37 cents each.

N. B. Each ticket entitles the buyer to a reserved seat, if secured before the opening of the door.

A COURSE OF FIVE POPULAR LECTURES—the proceeds to be applied to the relief of our starving soldiers at Richmond by the Sanitary Commission—will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, and continued at the rate of two each week. Several distinguished lecturers are engaged, and the names, in full, will be announced in a day or two.

LECTURES ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—Mr. LORD'S second lecture, in Clinton Hall, MONDAY EVENING, will be on *Old Queen Bess*, and *what a Woman could do in Government*. Tickets for the course, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Last Day of the Three Giants at Barnum's Museum. Don't fail to see them, the greatest wonders, the most marvelous novelties on the face of the globe. Splendid performances afternoon and evening. Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL make their last appearance in their favorite characters of Margery and Cousin Joe in "Rough Diamond." All who have not seen them should embrace this opportunity to see the best, the sprightliest and most fascinating acting that has been witnessed in New-York this season.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Ask your grocer for "Kent's East India Coffee," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 23c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st., (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich,) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Advertisement.

Steam Cleaning and Dyeing.—E. Lord, No. 486 Broadway, (entrance No. 439 Broome-st.) Cleaning by a new chemical process. Gentlemen's garments cleaned like new. Patronized by Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbatt & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and the Broadway clothiers generally.

[Advertisement.]

Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings from the most celebrated English manufactures, at Hiram Anderson's ten spacious sales-rooms No. 99 Bowery. Also Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, oil-cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's.—Let every man be crowned with one of Knox's elegant Winter hats, in celebration of Gen. Grant's brilliant victory. It will cost but a trifle, and a visit to Knox's store, No. 212 Broadway. At the same place the ladies can obtain a set of furs such as they fancy, at a very moderate price.

[Advertisement.]

Liquors Imported
in bottles.
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnaps.

For sale by all druggists and grocers in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

Seeing is Believing.—Mothers have no conception of the labor and anxiety saved them by using Brown's Patent Babytender, No. 474 Broadway. See advertisement herein. Price, $10 to $25.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Mead—Johnson.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., Theodore H. Mead, of New-York, and Miss Annie R. Johnson, daughter of the late Lawrence Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

Bailey.—On Friday, Dec. 4, of erysipelas, Henry C. Bailey, aged 41 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 869 Greenwich-st., Monday morning, Dec. 7, at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Elliott.—The funeral of Gilbert M. Elliott, late Major of the 102d regiment New-York Volunteers, will take place on Monday next, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Friends and relatives of the family, and officers of the 12th army corps now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

Earl.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Dec. 4, of congestion of the lungs, James Earl, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday morning, Dec. 7, at 11½ o'clock, without further notice.

Fiske.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 3, of membranous croup, Frederick Vibbard, second son of Frederick B. and Mary Elizabeth Fiske, aged 3 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

Gourlay.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, Mrs. Janette Gourlay, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry McFall, No. 116 East 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

Jaffray.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, of diphtheritic membranous croup, Julia Clara, eldest daughter of John Hamilton and Adelaide Kerrison Jaffray, and granddaughter of J. C. Beales, M. D., aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., without further invitation.

Jernegan.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Lieut. F. W. Jernegan, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Johnson.—In Newtown, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 28, Esther, wife of David H. Johnson.

McClennen.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, after an illness of five days, Mrs. Abigail McClennen, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, Mr. F. S. McClennen, No. 47 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, after which the remains will be taken to Philadelphia.

Mooney.—On Friday, Dec. 4, Rinier V. Mooney, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 Leroy-st.

Manley.—At Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 3, Mrs. Mary Manley, widow of G. V. Manley, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her residence, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Stites.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 28, Townsend Stites, United States Navy, in the 46th year of his age.

Smith.—On Friday evening, Dec. 4, after a short but painful illness, Annie C., the only daughter of J. W. and Annie Smith, aged 22 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 190 East 39th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Varian.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Dec. 3, William Varian, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at No. 30 West 29th-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Elliott.—The Class of 1861 will meet at the New-York Free Academy, Saturday, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to make arrangements to attend the funeral of their late classmate, Maj. Gilbert M. Elliott.

E. CHILD, Jr., President.
George W. Thurston, Recording Secretary.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises. 1 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 45 | Gov. Island.. 3 34 | Hell Gate.. 4 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships Virginia, Armstrong, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Genitore, (Aust.,) Ivanovech, Bristol, Holmboe & Balchen.

Barks Dioda, (Aust.,) Valorich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Magna Charta, (Br.,) Shaw, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolff; J. Blinkhorn, (Br.,) Harvey, Vera Cruz, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners S. J. Hoyt, Crammer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Frank Pierce, Hall, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Wide World, Adams, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; Eleanora, Bayles, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Cooper, Alexandria 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Shetucket, Geer, Alexandria 52 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship B. Aymar, (of Searsport,) Sawyer, Buenos Ayres 62 days, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Blanche, (Fr.,) De Rosway, Marseilles 49 ds., with mdse. to F. Cousinery & Co.

Bark Assomption, (Fr.,) Nadal, Mazupatan 96 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark J. Godfrey, Clark, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark A. W. Lewis, Lombard, New-Orleans Nov. 16, and the Passes 17th, with sugar and molasses to Trask & Dearborn. Had a succession of northeast gales the entire passage.

Bark Resolution, (Br., of Sunderland,) Bell, Madeira 12d ds., in ballast to George F. Bulley.

Bark Theresa, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Frazer, Charlottetown 12 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Bark New-York, (new,) Hooper, Bangor via Rockland 8 ds., with lumber to James Borland.

Bark Cabot, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McGregor, Pictou, N. S., 14 ds., with coal and 11 passengers to master.

Bark Larissa, (of Blythe,) Yeomen, Taganrog 63 ds., and Gibraltar 29 ds., with wood to master.

Bark Armide, (Fr.,) Venab, Guadaloupe 18 ds., in ballast to Vatable & Reynal.

Bark Novel Albatross, (Fr.,) Martinique 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Isabella Hunter, (of Greenock,) Wiley, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Brig Jason, Denker, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to Ruger Bros.

Brig Clio, (of Halifax,) Stanley, Aquin 18 ds., via Inagua 11 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels at Aquin.

Brig Spartan, (of Halifax,) McCulloch, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to Danforth, Knowlton & Co.

Brig Mattie, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McDonald, Georgetown, P. E. I.,) 13 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Brig Gardina, (Port.,) Campos, Bahia 45 ds., with coffee to Hagemeyer & Bran.

Brig St. Peter, (Br., of Jersey,) Luce, Pernambuco Oct. 24, with sugar to order.

Brig Excel, (Br.,) Nicolas, Algoa Bay 64 ds., with wool to order.

Brig Anna, (Old.,) Hustedt, Montevideo 58 ds., with hides to order. For the last five days has had heavy gales from southwest to north, during which lost fore topmast and sprung aleak.

Brig Amazon, (Br.,) Thompson, St. Jago de Cuba 13 ds., with cotton and sugar to Reynaud & Bachen.

BELOW—1 ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ALTOGETHER THIS SUPERB EDITION OF BITTER-SWEET IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MUCH-TO-COVETED GIFT BOOKS THAT THE AMERICAN PRESS HAS YET PRODUCED."—*New-York Commercial.*

C. SCRIBNER,
NO. 124 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
Publishes this day an entirely new edition,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
In one vol. small quarto, with THIRTY ADDITIONAL ENGRAVINGS—in all 80 Illustrations.

BITTER-SWEET;

A Poem, by J. G. Holland. Author of "Titcomb's Letters to Young People," "Lessons in Life," &c.

A new and elegantly Illustrated Edition, printed on new type, for this edition, with eighty illustrations, executed in the highest style of art, from original drawings, by E. J. Whitney, Esq. Bound in extra illuminated cloth, full gilt, $6; in Turkey antique, $8. Each style put up in a neat box.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. Vignette on Title Page.
II. "Yet lower bows the Storm."
III. Tail piece to "Picture."
IV. Heading to first Movement.
V. "What does he think of his Mother's Eyes?"
VI. "Who Learned from Cowper only Yesterday."
VII. "Whom God loves He chastens sorely."
VIII. "I've dreamed of sunsets."
IX. "Or fells the forests or pursues their prey."
X. "The boys are restive grown."
XI. "Off to the kitchen."
XII. "The milk-haired heifer."
XIII. "Sorrow must crop each passion shoot."
XIV. "An orphaned little girl, whose large shy eyes," &c.
XV. "To sit close by the fountain of his peerless life."
XVI. "He was seen at night," &c.
XVII. "That doubtful jest that meant," &c.
XVIII. "And with a shriek I staggered, swooned and fell."
XIX. "A kind friend took my hand and told me all."
XX. "Oh, how sadly changed."
XXI. "On which I bowed my head upon his arm."
XXII. "I was confounded."
XXIII. "In the sweet light that dawned upon my soul."
XXIV. Half Title to Second Episode.
XXV. "They found the old Blue Beard so polite."
XXVI. "She paused at the door," &c.
XXVII. "Pretty little boy, afraid to play."
XXVIII. "There he stands again." &c.
XXIX. "You, Mary? Is this Heaven."
XXX. "Dear husband! David, look upon your wife."

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CROSBY & NICHOLS,
respectfully announce that
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
which has for the last ten years been so ably conducted by Dr. Peabody, passes now into the editorial charge of
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Esq.,
gentlemen who, for sound and elegant scholarship, have achieved an enviable reputation both in this country and in Europe, and whose taste, education and experience, eminently qualify them for the position they have assumed.

Of the former, it may be said that his essays in the periodical which, under his editorship reached the summit of its fame, surpassed in vigor and force those of any contributor;

Of the latter, that he has "added new honors to the name he bears, by the extent and variety of his knowledge and by the force and elegance which he has exhibited, both as a writer and a speaker."

And of both, that their thorough loyalty to the liberal institutions of our country, and their sympathy with the progressive element of the times, render them peculiarly fitted to conduct the *Review*, which has by competent authority been pronounced,

"The Leading Liberty Organ of the Country."

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW will maintain in the hands of its new editors its established reputation for independent criticism, and for well-considered opinions in politics and literature.

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Bound by strong associations to the past, in sympathy with the present, hopeful for the future, the *Review* will do its part in the intellectual movement of the times.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to an ordinary octavo volume.

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A new volume of the Review will commence with the January number, and the publishers trust that the increased expenditures consequent upon the changes proposed in the future conduct of the work, will be met by a generous increase in the patronage of the public.

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Headquarters Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, Nov. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 23.—THE FOLLOWING members having been returned by Company Court-martial for expulsion, for non-performance of duty and other good causes, said action is approved of, and they are hereby expelled from this command: Private C. A. Burdick, Company F; Private F. B. Lamberson, Company F; Private T. Woehning, Company F; Private H. L. Mangam, Company F; Private William Herwick, Company F; Private S. M. Holdridge, Company F. By order of

Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
Wm. J. A. McGrath, Adjutant.

Department of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all Taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 5th day of October, 1863, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—MEMBERS OF this fraternity are invited to meet with the New Chapter, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M., at their Hall, No. 813 Broadway, to unite with them in paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Major GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, killed at Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24.

J. S. BABCOCK, Chairman Com'tee.
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I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

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This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
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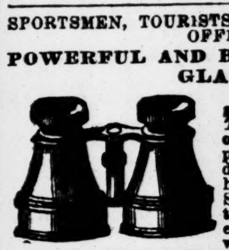

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IT ACTS UPON THE
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The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

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IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney; Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

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Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¼ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"Iodine Water.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

Gents: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 30 Wall-st.

East Hampton, L. I., May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

Gents: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

New-York, January 23, 1862.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

Gents: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

The World Office, New-York, Oct. 3, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.—Gents: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,
ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

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Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affectations of the Bladder and kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

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ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
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PALLID COUNTENANCE,
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PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
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"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected by organic weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
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invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
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Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.
For those suffering
FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS.
From whatever cause, either in
MALE OR FEMALE,
It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,
Will give you
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,
Will give you
BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
And will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.

A trial will convince the most
SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effect; but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction, as usually made.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.
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This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

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Sole United States Agent.

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SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
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The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
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The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
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Capt. JEFFRIES,
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AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
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Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
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Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
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The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
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calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
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CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

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AMERICA,
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Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

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E. V. GAGER, Commander,
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For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
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The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
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Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!
After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.
Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"
Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.
DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.
These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes and costing from $2 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly the Spingler Institute.)
Park-av., corner 38th-st.
Lectures by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOT at 1 o'clock.
Dec. 3—*France and her Emperor.*
Dec. 4—*European Aristocracy.*
Dec. 17—*The Turkish Dynasty, or The Oriental Question.*
Dec. 18—*The Probable Future of our Country and of Humanity.*
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
EDWARDS' PLACE,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5, 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled.
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.
Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus. Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

STAMFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, STAMFORD, CONN.—This School has been established for the purpose of preparing boys for College. Number of pupils limited to ten. References: Prof. Lane, Harvard University; Rev. W. Mitchell, Stamford; Geo. L. Brown, Esq., New-York; Dr. H. M. Humphrey, Stamford. One or two vacancies may be filled by applying to HENRY LEONARD, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A SElect Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Eighteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal Woodbury, Conn.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.
Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
56 Hall's Carbines, breech loading.
307 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, cal. 72-100.
58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
18 Joslyn's Rifles, breech loading.
63 Musketoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
683 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps. | 150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
40 Pouches.
680 Gun Slings | 228 Savage's Revolvers.
440 Waist Belts.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the navy.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 84 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J., LYING IN THE COSTER TRACT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 11 Broadway, New-York, 84 lots in the City of Hoboken, N. J., situate on the following streets in the Coster Tract, viz.: Newark and Hackensack avs., Ferry, Harrison, Jackson, Madison, Adams, Montgomery, Jefferson, Clinton and Grand sts.
The title to this property is perfect, and will be sold free from incumbrance.
Maps, showing the particular lots to be sold, can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 15th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.
ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 11th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., on board thereof, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at Union Stores, Brooklyn.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets; carved oak suite in green leather; carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureau; do, bedstead; mahogany washstands, mahogany rockers and chairs in haircloth; giltframe pier-glasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; enameled cottage suites; blackwalnut bedstead, bookcases, iron bedsteads, mahogany and iron bedsteads; gas brackets, silver-plated ware, mahogany and blackwalnut office furniture, &c.; also, fine old oil-paintings; also, at 12 o'clock, a military saddle, sword and revolver, in good condition. At 1 o'clock, 14,000 cigars; also, a valuable lot of very old, rare silver and other coins, to be sold without reserve.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863. }
NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.
Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cogwheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A PRINTER PREferred, with a capital of $2,000, to join the advertiser in the purchase of a prosperous newspaper establishment, near fifty years old, in the State of New-York. Address A. B., care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

FINE ARTS.

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PICTURE of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, from Gen. Lafayette's gallery, is now on Exhibition, for sale, at Gibson's Building, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, together with a select Collection of
ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS and WATER COLORS,
from Ancient and Modern Masters:
Roland Savery, Ch. Lebrun, Prudhon, Sebastian, Bourdon, Hogarth, Santerre, Martin de Vos, Fragonard, Binard, Fauveau, Latour, Yaumort, Cartier, &c.
This collection is entirely composed of Artistic Pieces, having been gathered for years by an amateur from New-Orleans. The attention of connoisseurs is particularly requested.
The Paintings will be offered at private sale from MONDAY, 6th inst., to the 20th of December.
After that date they will be sold at auction.
A printed notice on the Portrait of Washington and catalogues will be delivered on demand.
Admission free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. B. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXperience will give private tuition in Greek, Latin and the mathematics, in the afternoon and evening; highest reference given. Address M. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN ONE OF the best schools of the City is desirous of giving private tuition in the English branches; best of references. Address W. S., No. 365 4th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15-inch battering shot,
2,000 5-inch shells,
8,000 10-inch shot,
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.
1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10 inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot,
3,000 15 inch shells,
10,000 10-inch shot,
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.
1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
6,000 10-inch shot,
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
2,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
2,000 10-inch shot,
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863. }
That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot, is withdrawn for the present.
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz.:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.	5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.	5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island	25,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.	5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C.	5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.	5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal, if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, }
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1863. }
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock P. M. of the twentieth day of December next, for furnishing and delivering under contract, at the several navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, the following described timber and plank, for Ordnance purposes:
Class I.—White Oak for Gun Carriages.
Class II.—White Pine and White Wood.
Class III.—White Ash and Hickory.
Class IV.—Gum Logs.
Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the navy-yards named, and for the White Oak and the Hickory, White Wood, White Ash, and Pine, but the offers must be for *all* of each description for each navy-yard.
Bidders are referred to the Ordnance Officers at the several navy-yards and stations, and to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, who will furnish them with printed schedules, giving description of the "Timber," time of deliveries, and other particulars.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.
For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.
For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.
For new house for Engine Company No. 45.
For new house for Engine Company No. 23.
For new house for Hose Company No. 48.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
ROBERT YELVERTON, W. WALLACE MERRIAM, THEDORE AMES, are members of our firm from this date.
MERRIAM & BELL, Stock Brokers.
No. 18 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.
The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, JR.
JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, JR.
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.
No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

MR. CHARLES W. M'CUNE RETIRES from our firm, and Mr. H. CRUGER OAKLEY is admitted a partner from this date.
We have relinquished the dry goods, importing and commission business, and taken offices at No. 35 Wall-st., for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business.
L. P. MORTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.
The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. B. MOTT, late of No. 3 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, the property of R. S. FAY, Esq., Boston, 6 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness, weigh 1,200 pounds apiece, color dark brown, perfectly matched; will road nine miles an hour without urging; free from all tricks or vice, and sold for no fault whatever. These horses are extremely showy and stylish, and very desirable for a person in want of a first-class pair of horses. The owner can recommend them in every respect, and only parts with them as he is going abroad for two years. They can be seen and driven for one week at DRURY'S Stable, Byron-st., Boston.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR OF BAY CARriage horses, eight years old; kind, sound and very fast. Inquire of JAS. S. NOYES, corner of Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Oct. 28, 1863. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1863. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with:
Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers;
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.
To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.
Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863. }
Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.
The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.
Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."
Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.
The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.
Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.
Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.
The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Capt C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."
Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.
An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.
Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.
The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids, that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE }
DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863. }
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 41, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The Schools Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JACOB C. BOGERT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., for baleing army blankets until the 1st of May next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this Department, the blankets to be delivered to the contractor at his place of business, and transported back to the depot by the United States. Further information can be obtained at this office.
Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for baleing blankets," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY NEWS.

Record of Court-Martial Cases.

First-Lieut. Charles Finney, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer infantry, tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline: found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Second-Lieut. Aaron F. Brewer, Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer infantry, tried for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieut. Joseph J. Ennis, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, tried for absence from his command without leave, forging an order, under which he proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1863, and remained there until about the 17th of August, 1863: found guilty of the charge and its specification, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, to date from Oct. 21, 1863, to serve three years or during the war in such regiment or corps as shall be designated by the Commanding General of this Department.

First Lieut. John B. Reed, Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, entering the Louisville Theatre beastly drunk, and annoying and disturbing the whole play and audience; found guilty of the charge and its specifications, and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

Maj. Henry Bright, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, Missouri State Militia, tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, forgery and embezzlement of public property intrusted to him; found guilty of the charges and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, and to forfeit all the pay and allowances now due him by the United States. The Court took into consideration the mitigating circumstances connected with the case, and particularly the fact of his refunding and restoring to the United States a much larger sum than is shown by the evidence that he embezzled.

Capt. John Carpenter, Second cavalry, Arkansas Volunteers, tried for gross neglect of duty; violation of the 36th Article of War, willfully allowing Government property, in his charge, to be destroyed; and violation of the 52d Article of War, shamefully abandoning his post of guard which he was commanded to defend, and inducing his company to do the same: found guilty, and sentenced to forfeit all his pay and be dismissed from the service.

Capt. H. J. Latshaw, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, tried for misapplication and embezzlement of public funds intrusted to him, lending the public money of the United States, depositing in private banks public funds, converting to his own use and benefit large sums of public money, and purchasing eleven horses with the money so embezzled; also, for aiding and assisting to obtain the payment or allowance of false or fraudulent claims; squandering the public funds by paying higher prices for hay, wood and corn than was necessary; purchasing claims of one J. C. Wilmore, largely increased by fraudulent additions, after having refused to buy the original claims when presented by other parties; purchasing orders or receipts for supplies of one J. C. Wilmore at much higher prices than those named on the face of said orders or receipts, and paying higher prices for horses than was necessary, taking them at the highest rates at which they were offered; and also for neglect and violation of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, allowing one J. C. Wilmore, a contractor, to keep his books and accounts, and contracting for and receiving from J. C. Wilmore hay at eighteen dollars per ton, when it could have been purchased at eight or nine dollars per ton, found guilty of these charges and their specifications, and sentenced to be cashiered.

A Delinquent Army Officer.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ORDER IN THE CASE OF COL. BELGER, QUARTERMASTER.

War Department, Washington City,
Nov. 30, 1863.

In the case of Col. James Belger, Chief Quartermaster at Baltimore, who was tried before a Court-martial upon sundry charges and specifications for neglect of duty and fraudulent conduct in the hiring of transports and purchase of supplies, the Court found him, on each charge and specification, not guilty. But the Court place upon the record, by way of explanation of their finding, the following statement:

"The Court finds that Col. Belger transacted a large amount of public business, within the time embraced in the specifications, in the chartering of vessels and in the purchase of coal; and although in some instances he appears to have purchased coal at higher rates than the cash market prices, yet, considering the circumstances, especially the kind of funds provided by the Government for the payments he was required to make, the urgency of the orders under which he was frequently called upon to act, and the consequent necessity for immediate action, the Court attaches no criminality thereto, and has therefore made its findings in accordance with this judgment."

Upon a review of the evidence it appears

1. That the "large amount of business transacted in the chartering of vessels and in the purchase of coal," was for nearly a year *confined exclusively to dealings with A. C. Hall and Coblens*. It does not appear that, during all this time, Col. Berger deemed the amount of duty assigned to him so great as to compel him to ask to be relieved from any portion, or for another officer to assist him—one or the other of which it was incumbent upon him to require, if the duties were too arduous or extensive to admit of their *proper* performance by him alone.

2. The "some instances" in which "he appears" to have purchased coal at "*higher* rates than the cash market prices," are the *transactions of a year*, amounting to an aggregate of more than $100,000, in which in some instances he is *proved* to have paid A. C. Hall or Coblens, 40 and 50 per cent. more than Hall or Coblens paid for the coal to coal-dealers of the same city, who delivered it on board of Government vessels by Hall or Coblens' orders.

3. "*The kind of money provided by the Government* for the payments he was required to make" is not in proof. No testimony whatever was offered or official papers submitted which show that Col. Belger was not provided with the same kind of funds paid by all other quartermasters—Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness. Assuming that he had only certificates of indebtedness, and that certificates were at all times at the greatest discount mentioned by the witnesses at any time, and Col. Belger's purchases will still be at rates unaccountably high.

4. As to "the urgency of the orders under which he was frequently called upon to act," it may be said generally that throughout the testimony there appears no emergency so pressing as to have precluded a strict conformity with the regulations of the service in making any purchase or contract in which he was called upon to enter for the Government. Every officer is bound to exercise diligence and at least ordinary care and prudence in his purchases, and it is hard to conceive how Col. Belger, stationed in Baltimore, could be ignorant that he was paying higher than the cash market rates, or how he could procure articles urgently needed from his favored dealers more speedily than from the same persons who supplied them and hauled the coal from their yards to the vessels.

The record thus shows that the accused was guilty of chartering vessels, and purchasing coal "at higher rates than the cash market price." The excuse suggested by the Court-martial is unsupported by proof. The transports and supplies purchased by Col. Belger must have been paid for in the Government funds, to wit, Treasury notes, or at the option of the creditor, in certificates of indebtedness. These funds have long been the standard of prices, and the only excuse suggested is indicative of the guilty nature of the transactions between the quartermasters and contractors. The Court-martial having found that the accused did charter vessels and purchase coal "at rates higher than the cash market prices," and there being no other excuse proven or suggested than those mentioned, the Court has, upon the record, practically negatived its finding on the charges and specifications.

The case might have been sent back to the Court for revision, but the nature of the excuses suggested by the Court-martial, and especially their declaration that "they attach no criminality" to the conduct of a Quartermaster under the circumstances in proof, indicate very clearly that, so far as concerned the action of the Court, the result would have remained the same. The evidence fully establishes the fact of dealings and transactions by the Quartermaster, in which the Government suffered loss by purchases and charters at "higher rates than the cash market price." His conduct is, in the opinion of this Department, without necessity, justification, or excuse, and to such conduct the Department attaches a high degree of criminality. Few things can be more culpable than for a public officer systematically to pay to certain favored parties higher rates for supplies than might be and are in fact furnished at greatly lower rates in the same city by other dealers. To say the least of such conduct, it is a gross negligence that amounts to fraud.

The statement by the Court of the facts found being in conflict with the formal finding on the charges makes the proceeding a nullity. The evidence fully establishes that Col. Belger is guilty of gross neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The proceedings of the Court are therefore disapproved, and Col. Belger, Quartermaster, is, by order of the President, dishonorably dismissed from the United States service.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Record of a Colored Regiment.

THE FOURTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

The following letter gives decisive testimony regarding the efficiency of at least one colored regiment now in the service:

Camp at Yorktown, Va., Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

Hon. J. W. Edmonds:

My Dear Sir: Well knowing the active interest you have taken in the welfare of the colored troops, which now compose quite a part of our army, I trust a few lines from the Fourth United States colored troops may not be unacceptable.

The regiment left Baltimore a few days after I last saw you, and proceeded at once to this place, where, as near as we can learn, we are destined to remain some time.

We had hardly formed our camp when we were ordered, with five days' rations, on a reconnoissance into Matthews County, Virginia, to disperse a band of guerrillas who had long infested that region. We started at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving at our destination at 4 P. M., after having marched 27 miles. We felt quite confident that we had done a pretty "big thing" for a new regiment, and on its first march, but when we were informed by some officers of the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, who accompanied us on the expedition, that during all their service, they never before had but one regiment follow them as closely as we did, for that distance, I think we were justly proud of our day's work. During our three days' stay in the enemy's country, we had several opportunities of testing their faithfulness and vigilance as pickets, as well as their coolness and determination at midnight surprises by guerrillas and bushwhackers. To say that we were perfectly satisfied, is by no means doing justice to our soldiers—for soldiers they certainly proved themselves to be, as they won the admiration and received the compliments of every officer who saw them—not even excepting Gen. Wistar, who commanded the expedition, and who is by no means partial to colored soldiers. Gen. Foster, in his report, compliments us highly, and adds, referring to our march, returning, that we "marched thirty miles in one day, with no stragglers," which was done in just twelve hours.

We have since been on another raid—this time up the Peninsula—to within 25 miles of Richmond. We met no bodies of rebel troops, as we were in too heavy force to be attacked by them, but only their scouts and pickets, with whom occasional shots were exchanged.

From the surprise and indignation of the inhabitants on this route, I inferred that colored soldiers, especially on *our* side of the house, were a new sight to them. It was, indeed, amusing to see the women watching us as we passed,—their indignation overflowing—but their threatening fists, with which they evidently expected to put our regiment to flight, only provoked their laughter and shouts, and the retreat was generally made by the attacking party. We were also informed by several others that, before we returned, we would see "chivalry" enough to annihilate all the "niggers" Old Abe could bring. But if I remember right, these F. F. V's were very careful to keep outside of rifle range, and, after we returned, made their usual boasts of what they *would have done* had we not returned *just when we did*. On this occasion, too, our men received the praise of all who noticed them, and are fast winning a reputation of which any soldier might be proud.

THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

Official Record of the Progress of the Struggle.

We have already given consecutively the official bulletins from Gens. Grant and Thomas regarding the progress of the fighting at Chattanooga, as they were furnished to us at the time by the authorities at Washington. In the official *Army and Navy Gazette* for the present week we find these dispatches printed as they were received by the War Department. Some of them have not before been published, and, for prudential reasons, sentences were excinded from those which were, as a careful reading will show. As a succinct record of the great contest we, therefore, reprint them entire:

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[*Received* 6:40 *P. M., Nov.* 23, 1863.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., 3 P. M., Nov. 23, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Thomas' troops attacked the enemy's left at 2 P. M., to-day, carried first line of rifle-pits, running over the knoll seventeen hundred yards in front of Wood's Fort and low ridge to the right of it, taking about 200 prisoners, besides killed and wounded; our loss small. The troops moved under fire with all the precision of veterans on parade. Thomas' troops will intrench themselves, and hold their position until daylight, when Sherman will join the attack from the mouth of the Chickamauga, and a decisive battle will be fought.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

[*Received in cypher* 3:45, *A. M., Nov.* 25.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863—12 M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Yesterday at half-past 12 Granger's and Palmer's corps, supported by Howard's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citico creeks. We captured 9 commissioned officers and about 160 enlisted men. Our loss about 111.

To-day Hooker, in command of Geary's division, Twelfth corps, Osterhaus's division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades Fourteenth corps, carried north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night, but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to retake the position. Sherman crossed the Tennessee before daylight this morning, at the mouth of South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps, one division Fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge.

Gen. Grant has ordered a general advance in the morning. Our success so far has been complete, and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[*Received* 4 *A. M.*, 25*th*.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863—6 P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck:

The fight to-day progressed favorably. Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the Tunnel and left at Chickamauga Creek. Troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up. I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy. Hooker reports 2,000 prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[*Received* 10 *P. M.*]

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863—7½ P. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle-pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge entire, have been carried and now held by us.

I have no idea of finding Bragg here to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863—12 Midnight.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about *forty* pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of the prisoners. We captured two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred were officers of all grades, from Colonels down.

We will pursue the enemy in the morning. The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected. Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1863—11 P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Davis, commanding division, Fourteenth corps, operating with Gen. Sherman, gained possession of Chickamauga depot at 12:30 to-day. My troops having pursued by the Rossville and Greysville road, came upon the enemy's cavalry at New-Bridge, posted on east side of creek. They retired on the approach of our troops. The column will be detained for a few hours to rebuild the bridge, but Hooker thinks he can reach Greysville, and perhaps Ringgold, to-night. Many stragglers have been picked up to-day, perhaps 2,000. Among the prisoners are many who were paroled at Vicksburgh.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

Chattanooga, Tenn., 1 A. M., Nov. 27, 1863.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons, and occasionally pieces of artillery, are everywhere to be found. I think Bragg's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863—12 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Palmer reports Johnson's division, Fourteenth corps, surprised A. P. Stewart's division last night, taking four guns, two caissons, and many prisoners. Hooker reports his arrival at Ringgold at 9 A. M. today; found the road strewn with caissons, limbers and ambulances. He commenced skirmishing with enemy at 11 A. M., in Railroad Pass or Gap, near Ringgold—about half Osterhaus' and third Geary's division engaged, and forced the enemy to abandon the position he had taken in the passes. Both divisions suffered severely, the enemy making obstinate resistance. On the morning of the 24th, I sent Col. Long, commanding Second brigade, Second cavalry division, across South Chickamauga to make raids on East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. He returned this evening, bringing 250 prisoners, and reports he has destroyed the railroad from Tyner's station to the Hiawassie, and ten miles southwest of Cleveland. He also destroyed 80 wagons and large quantity commissary stores and other supplies at Cleveland. The prisoners we have taken since the 23d now sum up more than 5,000.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. Com.

Battle of Pine Bluff.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. CLAYTON.

Headquarters Army of Arkansas,
Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 3, 1863.

Major: I have the honor to inclose Col. Clayton's report of his gallant defence of Pine Bluff, also Lieut.-Col. Caldwell's report of his pursuit of Marmaduke. Caldwell captured more property than fell into the possession of Marmaduke during his raid.

Very respectfully, Major, your obedient servant,

FRED'K. STEELE, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

Maj. O. D. Green, A. A. G., Dep't. of the Missouri.

Headquarters Post of Pine Bluff,
Pine Bluff, Oct. 27, 1863.

General: I respectfully submit to you the following report of the battle fought at this place Oct. 25, between Gen. Marmaduke's forces and the garrison at this post.

About 8 o'clock in the morning I sent Lieut. Clark, Fifth Kansas cavalry, with one company, out in the direction of Princeton. He did not go far before he met the enemy advancing in force. The enemy's skirmishers fired on him at once, but soon after an armed party, bearing a flag of truce, came forward, and the officer in command of this party insisted that he should be allowed to pass in immediately. Lieut. Clark told him it was no way to first fire on him, and then insist on going in with a flag of truce. But he would give him half an hour for him (Clark) to send in to headquarters and get an answer. He rejected the proposition, and said he had dispatches from Gen. Marmaduke to the commanding officer, he supposed demanding a surrender of the place. The Lieutenant replied: "Col. Clayton never surrenders, but is always anxious for you to come and take him, and you must get back to your command immediately, or I will order my men to fire on you." He fell back, and they commenced skirmishing again. Meantime the whole command was ordered out, and skirmishers sent in every direction; also 300 negroes set to work rolling cotton bales out of the warehouses. In less than half an hour I had all the streets leading into Court-square completely and very formidably fortified with cotton bales, and my artillery—six mountain howitzers and three small steel rifled guns—planted so as to command every street leading into the square; my sharpshooters posted in all of the houses and other buildings on the square, so that the enemy could in no way approach the works only through the open spaces. I then had about 200 negroes commence carrying water from the river up to the square and fill all the barrels they could find, so that, if necessary, I could hold out two days even though cut off from the river. The enemy succeeded in driving in my skirmishers about 9 o'clock, and approached the works in three columns, as follows: on my right, centre and left, the main one being in the centre, and opened on me with their artillery, 12 pieces, a part of which were 12-pound rifle guns, throwing both the Hotchkiss and the James projectiles. The firing from both sides, from the artillery and the sharpshooters, continued with great rapidity until 2 o'clock. Between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., the enemy set fire to the buildings on my right, expecting thereby to rout me; but I put some 200 negroes to carrying water and throwing it on the buildings immediately joining the square, and thus prevented the fire from doing me any damage. The enemy seeing that he failed in his efforts to drive me by fire as well as by force, planted another battery on my centre and kept up a heavy cannonading for a short time, then retreated, (about 2 o'clock, P. M.,) leaving a great portion of his wounded and dead on the field. I followed him for about one mile, then returned and stationed my pickets as usual.

My loss was 11 killed, 27 wounded, and 1 missing. There were also 5 negroes killed and 12 wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, so far as ascertained, is about 130, and will probably reach 150. I have also 3 Lieutenants and 30 men prisoners, 15 of whom are wounded. The buildings that were burned by the enemy were occupied by the Fifth Kansas cavalry as quarters, consequently their camp and garrison equipage, and their books and papers, were all burned. The train was also corraled in sheds in rear of the buildings that were burned. When the fire was raging the mules were cut loose to keep them from burning, and 62 of them are missing. The enemy also burned one warehouse, containing over 200 bales of cotton. In setting fire to these buildings Gen. Marmaduke committed the gross and barbarous deed of burning some of his own wounded. Several of his own men who were wounded were burned to death, and almost entirely consumed by the flames that he kindled. The Court-house, Gen. James', Gen. Yell's and John Bloom's houses were all nearly destroyed by the enemy's artillery. There is scarcely a house in town that does not show the effects of the battle. The enemy plundered every house he could get to, and stole every horse and mule from the citizens that he could lay his hands on. The prisoners that I captured reported Gen. Marmaduke's force from 2,000 to 3,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery. I think he had some 2,500 men and 12 pieces of artillery.

My force consisted of the Fifth Kansas cavalry, commanded by Maj. Thomas W. Scudder, and the First Indiana cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas N. Pace, and one company of State militia, commanded by Capt. Murphy, amounting in all to some 550 men. Capt. Murphy's company behaved like veterans. The officers and men both of the Fifth Kansas cavalry and of the First Indiana cavalry behaved most admirably. The fact that so small a force kept four times their number at bay for five hours, and finally drove them from the field, bespeaks for the *whole command* greater efficiency and gallantry than words can do; every officer and soldier in the whole command seemed determined to fight as long as there was a round of ammunition left. The negroes also did me excellent service, and deserve much praise therefor.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant.

POWELL CLAYTON, Col. Comd'g.

Maj.-Gen. Steele, Comd'g Army of Arkansas.

From the Rio Grande.

REVOLT OF MEXICANS IN THE REBEL SERVICE.

We have received a copy of the Brownsville *Flag*, of the 30th ult., from which we take the following account of the mutiny of some of the Mexicans in the Confederate service at the mouth of the Rio Grande:

"The garrison of Fort Brown and the citizens of Brownsville were thrown into an alarm on Tuesday night by the report that Capt. A. Vidal's company, heretofore stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande, had revolted, and were marching upon the city of Brownsville to capture the place. The military force hitherto left to defend this post, had been withdrawn during the day, and was then encamped some distance from the town, on the road to the interior. Col. Duff and his staff were still in town, however, but were to leave next morning. The resistance that Gen. Bee had to offer to the revolt consisted of a portion of Capt. Taylor's company and the whole of Capt. Cumming's company.

On Tuesday, after Col. Duff's regiment had left, two men from Company A, Jerry Littoral and D. H. Dashiel, were sent on an express to Vidal, at the mouth of the river, with orders that he at once report to Col. Taylor, commanding Fort Brown. The expressmen met Vidal about twenty miles from town, already on the march, as he stated that he had already been informed that he would be ordered to Brownsville. The expressmen delivered the order to Vidal, and at once joined his command on the march. Arriving within ten miles of town, Vidal requested Dashiel to drink with him, and while the latter was drinking Vidal and the Mexicans commenced shooting at the expressmen. Dashiel was instantly killed, but Littoral succeeded in mounting his horse and making his escape, bringing with him a horrid wound through the jaws.

Littoral rode for life, and soon reached Brownsville, where he gave the information that the Mexican company was coming. The military at once made defensive preparations by calling all citizens inside of the garrison—by issuing arms to such as had none, and by placing the heavy cannon, consisting of one 24-pounder and one 8-inch siege howitzer, in such position as to command the arsenal and the main approach to the garrison.

On Tuesday Vidal left his camp at the mouth, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, taking with him all of his command, forty men, taking the road to Brownsville. He had previously caused the arrest of Messrs. Selkirk, Clark and King, at the mouth, and had them brought to his camp. He discharged Clark and Selkirk, as he said, on account of their families, and because they were not worth killing; but he ordered a detail of six men to take Capt. King and shoot him, which was done. (Capt. King leaves a family of nine children to mourn his loss.) Vidal took King's pistol, horse and saddle. The outlaw then proceeded on his way to Brownsville, meeting and shooting the two expressmen, as described, and made a short stop at the ranche of Mr. Yturria, where he hoped to meet a Mexican named Solis, with whom he had a difficulty, and who only saved his life by swimming the river into Mexico. Vidal here told his men that a war of races had begun, and the watchword was, 'Death to all Americans!'

Vidal continued his march to within four miles of town, at the Resaca, where his men were discovered at 11 P. M. by a scout, under Lieut. Vinton, who had been sent out by Col. Duff to reconnoitre for the enemy—for even at this time the outbreak was a matter of doubt amongst the military and the citizens. It was apprehended that the wounded soldier, who had saved the town at his own sacrifice, might have met a crowd of Mexicans, and been imposed upon in some sort in a drinking house.

The outlaws circled around the town, and after several halts in the vicinity, (at one time at the graveyard, where Vidal received information from the town,) they moved up to Glavecke's ranche, where they camped about 5 o'clock in the morning, and where they remained until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. Vidal, in his trip, robbed all the houses at the mouth of their provisions, robbed E. Cobb of several horses, and when he struck the road, levied contributions of sugar and coffee on all the teamsters he passed. His subsequent conduct is unknown, although we have a report that his men cursed him, and drove him out of camp on Wednesday, saying that he had led them into an enterprise without consideration, plan or profit.

The course of the outlaws was marked by blood, and dead men were the guide posts that told how lately they had gone along. First, Capt. King was shot. Next, two men are said to have been shot soon after leaving the death-scene of King, and it is feared that one of these two men was Mr. S. G. Fabio, of this city, who was at the mouth of the river on business, and who has not since been heard of. Next, the two soldiers were shot in the most brutal and cowardly manner, without the shadow of a reason, unless it was a horrid appetite for blood. The next we hear of is Antonio Cruz, a very popular Mexican, living at Santa Rita, who has always been friendly to the whites. Next was Jefferson Barthelow, living at Santa Rita, without cause or provocation. These two latter were hung. Reports reach us that others have been killed, but we prefer to leave such rumors unreported, as the facts are fearful enough without horrifying the public with more deaths than have occurred.

We understand that seven dead bodies have been found in the river near the mouth. One of the bodies was recognized as that of Mr. Fabio. He was known to have had $300 with him.

At last accounts matters had assumed some degree of quiet. It is reported that Vidal had escaped from the country."

The French Navy—Its Present Strength—Recent Additions.

The state of the French Navy is mentioned as follows in the report upon the Condition of the Empire, some extracts from which we lately published:

The stations which France maintains at the different points of the globe, for the protection of her commerce and political influence, and the naval forces which she has had to keep up to satisfy unforeseen services, have remained in nearly the same state as last year.

The present year has seen a continuation of the building of the new fleet, in proportion to the credits allotted to the Marine department, and according to the basis adopted in 1857. At the present time the total number of the vessels of our fleet amounts to 145, including 26 floating gunboats. If we confine ourselves to reckoning the five types of ships called ships of war in the report of 1862, the number is only 119, thus subdivided:

	New Ships.	Mixed.	Total.
Ships of the line	13	23	36
Cuirassed frigates	6	—	6
Ordinary frigates	18	6	24
Corvettes	10	—	10
Avisos	43	—	43
Grand totals	90	29	119

Thus the new fleet has been increased by eight vessels completely finished, namely, two cuirassed frigates of 1,000 horse-power, three armed corvettes of 400, and two avisos of 150. But, on the other hand, seven ships of the old fleet have been condemned on account of age, and six vessels have been lost at sea, of which one was an aviso of 220 horse-power, and another a frigate.

Besides these finished works, a cuirassed frigate of 1,000 horse-power, called *La Provence*, has just been launched at Toulon. The other vessels of this type, actually on the stocks, have been carried on during the year to a state more or less advanced.

Four floating batteries destined for the defence of our coasts have been completely finished, and have terminated their trials.

Nautical experiments of the highest interest are going on at this moment to study the qualities of cuirassed vessels, by comparing them with other ships. Up to this time, all the results of these experiments are favorable, and show that they lose nothing at sea of that superiority which their coating of armor insures to them in combat.

The labors of the artillery for the construction of a material stock that has already realised great progress are continued, and also the studies of new pieces of ordnance of great power. The hydraulic works and the constructions necessary to provide our military ports with the means of action indispensable to the service of our new fleet are pushed on with all the activity compatible with the credits allotted; but it must be admitted that they are as yet far from meeting the exigencies produced everywhere by so complete a transformation of the naval material of all marines.

The Alabama.

SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT HER DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

The report of the reception of the *Alabama* at Cape Town, as published in the *Advertiser* of that place, has been issued in pamphlet form for circulation in England, together with the narrative of the cruisings of the vessel, by an officer. The writer prefaces his journal with a brief account of the origin of the *Alabama*, and says:

"After the outbreak of the war, the immense naval superiority of the North gave them considerable advantages over the South, who, lacking convenience and material, were not able to build vessels with sufficient dispatch, and the Confederate States Government sent over Capt. J. D. Bullock to England for the purpose of purchasing a war steamer. Accordingly, *the 'No. 290' was built and intended for a Confederate vessel of war*."

After next describing, with evident *gusto*, the build and rig of the vessel, he plunges *in medias res*, as follows:

"At 9:15 A. M., of the 29th July, 1862, we weighed anchor, and proceeded slowly down the Mersey, anchoring in Moelna Bay—having on board *relatives and friends of the builders, both ladies and gentlemen*. Our ostensible object in sailing was to go 'on a trial trip,' and the presence of the ladies and gentlemen gave a certain color to the report. In the evening we transferred our visitors to a steam-tug. We remained here, shipping hands, &c., until 2 A. M. of the 31st, when we got under weigh, ostensibly bound to Nassau, Bahamas. A strong breeze was blowing from the southwest, accompanied with heavy rain, a boisterous sea running at the time, forming altogether a most uninviting picture, and one not at all calculated to augur good luck. *Our unceremonious departure was owing to the fact of news being received to the effect that the Customs authorities had orders to board and detain us that morning*."

The question which needs to be answered just here is how the officers of the *Alabama* came to be informed of facts which, from the nature of the case, were known only to the customs officers.

How to Communicate with Union Prisoners in Richmond.—Letters should be written on a half sheet of note or letter paper, and only on one side. They should relate solely to matters purely domestic. Inclose the letter in an unsealed envelope, and put in five cents for postage. Address it to the person for whom it is intended, giving his company, regiment, and the prison in which he is confined at Richmond, Va. On the left hand corner mark, "*Via* Flag of Truce, care of Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, United States Commissioner of Exchange, Fortress Monroe, Va." Then inclose it in a sealed envelope, addressed to "Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Fortress Monroe."

Money should be sent in the same manner as letters. It will be taken in charge by the rebel authorities at the prisons, and given little by little to the person for whom it is intended.

Persons sending boxes will do well to observe carefully the following directions. Mark the

Co. ......, ... Reg't, ... Vols.,
.... Prison.
"By Flag of Truce." Richmond, Va.
Care of Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith,
U. S. Commissioner for Exchange,
Fortress Monroe, Va.

Put in an unsealed envelope, directed to the party in the prison, an exact invoice (marked freight paid) of the contents of the box. Inclose this envelope, with the Express Company's receipt and five cents for postage, in another envelope, sealed and directed to Brig.-Gen. Meredith. Send this by mail. Send the box by express, freight paid, to Fortress Monroe. If there are more boxes than one, number each one, and mark opposite to this number in the invoice the contents of the box.

Rosehill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association.

Thanksgiving Day, New-York, Nov. 26, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will expect some account of the festivities that took place at the Central Park Hospital on our glorious Thanksgiving Day. At the Hospital there are about 400 soldiers convalescing from fevers and wounds, who were bountifully entertained by the Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association, of which Mrs. Huntting, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Lester and other ladies are the Managers. The Thanksgiving dinner over, the dessert was garnished with music by the Quartette Club attached to the Association, the whole audience joining in the "Star-Spangled Banner" and other National airs. American flags tastefully decorated the walls and windows of the spacious dining hall, and a large rebel flag hung in "distress," as if paling before the Stars and Stripes.

Dr. S. M. Gouley, United States Army, the Surgeon in charge, deserves the greatest praise for the condition of his hospital, and the Rose Hill ladies bear testimony to the kindness and efficiency of Sister Ulrica and her eight associates, who are permanently attached to the hospital as volunteer and gratuitous nurses.

The exercises here were concluded by a short address by Col. Elliott F. Shepard, who alluded to the one-legged men present, saying that having buried a leg on the battle-field, they had planted a foot in front of the enemy which would never retreat, and he believed the parts of the bodies there present were equals in heroic virtue to those absentees. He said that the ladies of the Rose Hill Association were the ladies who, if they had been men, would have been soldiers; and if he might paraphrase a text of Scripture, he should say that to-day "Veterans and heroines are met together, charity and patriotism have kissed each other."

He said Washington in 1795 issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving, in which, among others, he stated one ground for thankfulness to be the suppression of the recent rebellion; and he concluded by expressing the hope that Abraham Lincoln might have occasion, before the expiration of his present term of office, to issue another Thanksgiving proclamation, in which he too could assign as one of the grounds for thankfulness, the "suppression of this rebellion."

Loud and long cheers followed the close of the speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, and the soldiers separated with a special three times three for the Ladies' Hose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-ST AND BROADWAY.—The above new and first-class Hotel is now open for public patronage. Transient guests and others will find every convenience, elegantly furnished rooms, and a table d'hote second to none in the City.

J. F. WELLS & CO., Proprietors.

FISH'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced*.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery*.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Office of Livermore, Clews & Co.,
Agents for the U. S. Five-Twenty Loan,
No. 34 Wall-Street, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S.
Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,
and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

Office of the Central American Transit Co.,
New-York, Nov 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 82 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Office Fulton Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. COBB, President.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
Treasurer's Office, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON THE Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

New-York Ice Company, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
New-York, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co.,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

Office North America Life Insurance Co.,
No. 63 William-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

Office of the Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Office of the Importers' and Traders' Insurance
Company, No. 100 Broadway,
New-York, Nov. 30, 1863.

AN ELECTION for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of the second class, to hold office for three years from January 1, 1864, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. . MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

RAILROAD SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, FRACTIONAL SHARES, &c., &c.,
PURCHASED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital.........ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

Directors.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

London—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
Liverpool—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.
London—The Union Bank of London.
Liverpool—The Bank of England.
Manchester—The Bank of England.
India and China—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
New-York—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.
London—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
Liverpool—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
New-York—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1863.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been solicited from various parts of the country to prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open up to and including the 17th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-street

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
Commissioners.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Nov. 25, 1863.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

WANTED—$30,000 ON A VALUABLE PIECE OF property down town for a term of years. Principals only address INVESTMENT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

Merchants' Bank, New-York, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I am now finishing a large number of instruments of splendid tone in richly carved cases; prices from $500 to $800; plainer styles from $400 to $500. Every instrument fully warranted. (See testimonials of the principal pianists of this City in favor of my new scale pianos.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No 427 Broome-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISESHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.

American, Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at

FOUNTAIN & CO'S,
No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.